FBIS DAILY REPORT

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UN DISARMAMENT SESSION BEGINS WORK ON FINAL DOCUMENT

'Sabotage' Efforts

LD231213Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondents T. Kolesnichenko, Ye. Rusakov report: "Spirit of Cooperation Needed"]

[Text] New York, 20 June--The work of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament has entered its final phase. The crucial stage has arrived--the elaboration of and voting on a concluding document.

This is a complex process and demands the pooled efforts of all participants in the conference and the display of a spirit of cooperation, in order to elaborate and approve a document by the end of the session's work, which would give new impetus to the cause of disarmament.

As is known, the Soviet Union has proposed a broad set of constructive measures aimed at ending the arms race and achieving disarmament. These proposals were favorably received by the majority of delegates. Submitted for examination by the session, they have become, in essence, its most important working document.

At the same time the Soviet Union is ready to examine any constructive proposals in the direction of disarmament presented by any states--whether big or small.

However, as the progress of the session shows, not all its participants adhere to such an approach. There are delegates who are prepared, as some diplomats put it, to turn the special session into some kind of "academic seminar" which would not commit anyone to anything. Such an approach can only be regarded as an attempt to sabotage disarmament.

An unfavorable influence on the productivity of the efforts being made at the session is also exerted by the "environment" in which it is being held in New York. America's biggest newspapers have arranged a virtual "conspiracy of silence" around the session, directing their ardor in quite the opposite direction from detente and disarmament. Echoes of this campaign can also be heard in some speeches at the session. These sorties look particularly absurd against the background of the constructive approach of the majority of delegates to the work of the session and the high evaluation they give to the Soviet proposals. "The Soviet Union provides an example of how to struggle for the success of the special session and the success of the vitally important cause of disarmament," Z.L. Tarzi, PLO permanent observer at the United Nations, told us.

Discussions took place yesterday in working parties.

C. Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina), chairman of the special committee, called on the special session delegates to put all their efforts into insuring that the concluding documents are useful and pithy and reflect the concern which caused the United Nations to convene a special session devoted to disarmament.

During the work of the full committee, P. Florin, GDR permanent representative at the United Nations, observed that "priority attention must be devoted to questions promoting concrete disarmament measures."

H. Nusaybah, Jordanian permanent representative at the United Nations, noted that the productiveness of the efforts of the participants in the session will be measures by whether they succeed in including in the text of the concluding document such vitally important questions as the need for active general and complete disarmament and above all to ban nuclear weapons and other destructive types of weapons of mass annihilation, to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to create zones free from nuclear weapons. He expressed deep concern over the nuclear preparations of Israel and South Africa, which are being carried out with the direct participation of NATO countries and are jeopardizing international peace and security.

The work of the special session is continuing.

Warnke Cited

LD241047Y Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 24, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports: The special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament has embarked on the most important stage of its work--the adoption of the declaration and action program on disarmament. The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community emphasized during the debate that these documents must be clear-cut and precise and are called upon to make a useful contribution to ensuring durable peace, to the struggle against the danger of nuclear war. The Soviet delegation also stressed that decisions of the special session, the documents it will adopt must orient the states at radical solution of the problem of disarmament, going as far as achieving general and complete disarmament, liquidation of the material basis of war.

It is generally believed here that the inclusion in the texts of the declaration and the action program on disarmament of the main provisions of the Soviet document tabled in the United Nations "on practical ways to end the arms race--proposals of the Soviet Union" that was met with approval by the world community would make a useful contribution to consolidation of international security, to the deepening of detente, to removing the risk of thermonuclear war.

On Friday, at the plenary meeting of the special committee that is working out the final documents, Iraq's representative Ismat Kittani tabled a draft resolution on behalf of 32 non-aligned states. The draft resolution expresses great concern over the build-up of Israel's military potential and over Tel Aviv's attempts to acquire nuclear weapons. The document says that the build-up of armaments by Israel threatens world peace and security and is a result of the stubborn ignoring by Israel of United Nations resolution, of Israel's policy of expansion and occupation.

Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Paul Warnke, speaking at the plenary meeting of the special committee, summed up in a general way the United States position in the sphere of disarmament. He declared, specifically, for positive solution of the task of development and implementation of further measures aimed at averting nuclear war and at arms limitation and pointed to special importance of achieving agreement between the USA and the USSR on strategic offensive arms limitation. He said that the positions of the sides on this matter were brought closer in a certain degree.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS' PROGRAM

LD240936Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, with Yuriy Ivanovich (Alimov), member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Section; and Aleksandr Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer]

Soviet 'Interference' in Africa

[Kosovan] In connection with the events in Zaire, Western propaganda has loudly accused the Soviet Union of destabilizing the situation in Africa. (Kosodikhin) of Irkutskaya Oblast, (Loginov) from Penza, (Gordeyev) from Syzran and (Lomko) from the Moscow area ask: What is the aim of this campaign? You are answered, comrades, by Yuriy Ivanovich (Alimov), an expert in the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Section.

[(Alimov)] The attempts by the U.S. Government to find any incontrovertible proof whatsoever of the Soviet Union's involvement in the conflict in Zaire produced no results, nor could they; there was no such involvement. If one considers our aid to national liberation movements in the south of Africa or to such victims of aggression as Angola and Ethiopia to be destabilization, upsetting the stability of existing orders, it is in order to ask--what is illegal in this? What are stability and instability in Africa in the present understanding of the imperialist powers and monopolies? And what exactly is being destabilized in Africa? This will also make it possible to see in a true light the assertions of the West that, by its actions on the continent, it is defending the interests of the African countries and peoples.

Processes of national and social liberation are in progress in Africa: The consolidation of political independence; the achievement of economic independence; the establishment of statehood; the separation and clashing of class forces; choice of paths in internal and foreign policy. All these are fully logical historical processes which, despite certain zigzags, are developing in quite a stable manner.

It is natural that in the couse of these processes the former colonial powers and the other imperialist powers should gradually be deprived of the opportunity for unhindered exploitation of the human and natural resources of Africa and should lose conviction in the strength and reliability of their positions. Their monopoly on international relations with Africa states is coming to an end. Thus, if anything is being destabilized in Africa, it is primarily the positions--particularly the political positions--of the imperialist powers and monopolies. And they--these powers and monopolies-fully realize this. This explains their desire to restore that stability which would best suit their economic and geopolitical calculations. But this would not be stability, but stagnation. Stability in the Washington sense is stagnation in the development of Africa and its international relations. But in Africa, they do not agree to this.

Behind the current fuss about the Soviet-Cuban destabilization in Africa is the concern of the United States and the other imperialist powers over the rapid rise in the influence of the USSR and the world of socialism as a whole in Africa. And in the final analysis, it conceals a proprietary, essentially oldfashioned colonialist approach to Africa as a purely Western sphere of influence. From this follows what amounts to a denial of the right of young states to obtain all-round assistance from the Soviet Union and Cuba and the assertion that they are only able to turn to the West for aid. From this, too, follows speculation on the slogan of an African solution for African problems, in which aid from the Soviet Union, for instance to Angola or Ethiopia, is represented as interference.

[Kosovan] The blatant French interference in Chad and of the United States, France and Belgium in Zaire are represented as factors facilitating peace and calm in Africa. But where, one asks, was the West when the Republic of South Africa attacked Angola?

[(Alimov)] Obviously, peace and calm does not always suit the West; sometimes war suits it much better. How, for instance, did the war in the Horn of Africa start? After all, Somalia's territorial claims on Ethiopia have gone on for many years now, but Somalia only decided to resort to aggression last year, when it received an assurance from the United States that the United States would provide weapons and economic assistance. After that, nationalist circles in Somalia perpetrated aggression against Ethiopia.

World imperialism, headed by the United States, shifted to a major psychological attack on the position of the forces of national and social liberation in Africa. In order to alter the situation in Africa to its advantage, to undermine the anti-imperialist unity of the African Continent to set Africa against the socialist community as a whole, the West committed its entire arsenal, from stick to carrot. The imperialist powers are using military force and economic pressure, peace-making diplomacy and promises to increase economic and financial aid. And, of course, the whole NATO crusade is accompanied by a colossal bourgeois propaganda campaign.

The Africans themselves rebuff these insinuations about the Soviet Union. In a special statement for foreign diplomats and journalists on 8 June, President Nyerere of Tanzania sharply refuted fabrications in the Western press alleging that Soviet policy represents a threat in Africa. A threat to whom, asks Nyerere, with reason. To the freedom of Africa, or to the rule of the former colonial powers and their allies? The answer to these questions is quite clear. The Soviet Union and Cuba are helping Angola and Ethiopia at the request of the legitimate and recognized governments of these countries.

From this statement by Nyerere, as from numberous similar statements, one can see that however the West tries to fudge the issue of who is threatening whom in Africa, to heap the blame for political upheavals in the continent on the Soviet Union and Cuba, they are not succeeding.

[Kosovan] And, as is stressed in the Soviet Government statement published today, all the responsibility for the possible consequences of whipping up tension on the African Continent rests with the aggressive circles of the West.

Southern Lebanon

Let us return to your letters. Comrades (Kuznetsov) of Donetsk, (Vlasov) of UFA, (Tkachuk) of Odessa and others ask us about the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from southern Lebanon. As you know, in accordance with a UN Security Council decision, Israel should have withdrawn its forces from Lebanon at the beginning of April and handed over the occupied territory to the UN peace keeping forces.

However, Tel Aviv, sabotaging the Security Council resolution, resorted to various tricks in an attempt to retain control of part of Lebanese territory. The main maneuver was for Israel to proclaim the withdrawal of its forces and hand over the territories it occupied in southern Lebanon to the Lebanese rightwing conservative forces, which the local press calls the liberation army of the south. Acting on orders from their Israeli patrons, with whom they openly cooperate, the conservative forces are preventing the UN forces from carrying out their mission in Lebanon, refusing to allow them into border areas.

Reports from Beirut point out that the rightwing forces are taking it upon themselves to erect barriers and set up control posts. Under the pressure of the armed detachments of the conservatives, the UN forces have already been forced to leave one of the support points which was previously handed over to them.

At the same time, retaining its military presence on south Lebanese territory, Israel is continuing to make daily provocations against Lebanon, thus preventing a normalization of the situation. Thus the situation in southern Lebanon continues to threaten peace and security, not only in this Arab country itself but throughout the Near East.

Tensions in Chile

In reports from Chile, Sergey Petrovich [Pochevalov] of Karaganda writes there has been increasingly frequent mention recently of squabbles between the members of the ruling military junta led by Pinochet. Could you, the author of the letter asks, tell us exactly what these disagreements are about?

Let us recall that, in addition to Pinochet, the military junta includes Gen Gustavo Leigh, commander of the air force; Adm Merino, commander of the navy, and Cesar Mendoza, head of the Carabinieri corps. The first news that things were not going absolutely smoothly for the ringleaders of the Chilean regime appeared at the end of last year, when Pinochet announced his intention to hold the so-called referendum, which he hoped would raise his authority among Chileans as head of state. Two other members of the junta, Merino and particularly Gustavo Leigh, opposed the plebiscite. Adm Merino declared that Pinochet wanted to become a dictator, was trampling on the prerogatives of the junta and eliminating it from important decisions.

There was another serious clash among the ringleaders of the junta over the way the country should develop in the future. Pinochet's project completely excludes the democratization of political life. If there are to be any elections in Chile, he declared, they will not be before 1991. Gustavo Leigh proposed an alternate plan, which diverged considerably from Pinochet's ideas. Leigh called for every effort to avoid absolutism, hinting at the excessive love of power felt by the head of the junta.

The squabbling became particularly noisy over the assassination of the eminent Chilean politican, Orlando Letelier. It was established that the order for Letelier's assassination came from a close friend of Pinochet, Manuel Contreras, head of the Chilean secret police. As soon as Contreras' implication in the crime in Washington became apparent, he resigned and disappeared without trace. So far it has not been possible to pick up his trail. Journalists, not without reason, believe that Pinochet helped him get away. After all, for several years, at 0700 every morning, the head of the junta would meet Contreras in his home for a cup of coffee. The cup of coffee was a sort of briefing for the two of them, enabling them to safely discuss plans for the crimes they had in mind. General Leigh, in connection with this case, publicly dissociated himself from Pinochet, stating that all questions should be addressed to the ringleader of the regime.

Obviously, one should not exaggerate the significance of dissension within the junta. This hardly indicates, as some in the West allege, that the group of Chilean generals contains some doves among the hawks. However, it confirms that considerable ferment is taking place in the army, navy, air force and the ranks of the Carabinieri.

Speaking of the processes taking place in the Chilean Army, Comrade Corvalan, general secretary of the Chilean Communist Party, recently declared: We are watching with interest everything that is happening in the ranks of the armed forces and do not exclude the possibility of truly patriotic elements among the military, who are prepared to struggle against the hateful dictatorship on the side of the people, joining the anti-fascist movement.

Situation in Spain

The next topic is the situation in Spain. It was suggested that it be included in the broadcast by (Disenko) from Vologodskaya Oblast, (Malinin) from Moscow, (Uglov) from Irkutsk and (Gribenchikova) from Simferopol. Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer, returned recently from a trip to that country. He is a guest in our studio. Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, how would you described the current situation in Spain?

[Bovin] Well, I rather thank that one can put it this way: The essence and heart of all political life in Spain is now, in my view, the fact that the transition from the dictatorial Franco regime, which ruled there for almost 40 years, to a democratic or, more accurately, a bourgeois democratic regime is continuing. This is naturally a very complicated, contradictory and potentially explosive process. Indeed, the social conflicts, which for decades were forcibly driven underground, have now emerged in political life. In the press, on radio and in all public discussions there is a sharp and open clash among various positions and viewpoints and various ideas about the country's future.

[Kosovan] Does this not threaten a social explosion? Is Spain not gradually moving toward sociopolitical upheavals?

[Bovin] This is a question that is frequently asked, but, generally speaking, such a prospect does not seem likely to me. The present ruling circles of Spain--that is, the government and the king, who plays quite an appreciable role--are following what I consider a farly clever and flexible policy, skillfully maneuvering between various kinds of political Scylla and Charybdis and striving with all available means to insure as peaceful and as healthy a transition from dictatorship to democracy as possible.

In this regard, and this is very important and something I want to emphasize, the government and Spain's ruling circles are receiving full support from the opposition. I believe that, in general, neither the Socialists--the chief opposition party--nor the Communists, nor the trade unions want to exacerbate the situation. A course has been set, according to the Spanish newspapers, for what is termed the democratic coexistence of various political parties--that is, a compromise and mutually acceptable settlement of existing differences. Of course, not everything in this coexistence has gone smoothly, but for the most part, it seems to me, this course is still enduring.

[Kosovan] The foreign press has been writing a great deal about the difficulties being experienced by post-Franco Spain.

[Bovin] Yes, such difficulties do undoubtedly exist and they are big difficulties. Let us take, for instance, the political sphere. Just imagine, the entire vast state apparatus which was formed in accordance with the schemes of francism has remained, not counting its highest levels, unchanged, and naturally the tens of thousands of officials at various levels are not exactly delighted with the changes and, where possible, are slowing down these changes. It is for precisely this reason that such great significance is being attached to the upcoming municipal elections in Spain, which should replace a considerable portion of those civil servants.

Further, there is no halt to the sorties by openly rightwing, pro-Francoist elements. When one goes through Madrid, or, for instance, when I was in Seville and Cordoba and other cities, on the walls of houses one can frequently see these ultrarightwing slogans and posters and fascist badges and emblems such as the Spanish phalanx. True, the Spanish politicians with whom I conversed claimed almost unanimously that the rightwing ultras no longer constitute a real political threat. Nevertheless, even if one agrees with this optimistic assessment, one cannot fail to recognize that the strong racket coming from the extreme rightwing is having a negative effect on the general political atmosphere.

[Kosovan] And leftwing extremists?

[Bovin] They do exist, of course. Their slogans are a sort of mixture of Trotskyism and Maoism. Their hooligan sorties and the terrorist acts they performed are, to all intents and purposes, actually assisting the ultra rightwingers. This produces a situation in which the ultra rightwingers loudly appeal to the average Spaniard: Take a look. There is your much vaunted democracy. Under Franco there was order, but now everyone has become undisciplined. And so on in the same vein.

[Kosovan] How are things with the economy?

[Bovin] Things are bad. I would say that Spain's chief difficulties lie perhaps not in the political realm but in the economy. Unemployment has passed the million mark this year. Inflation is hitting the working people hard. The country's trade balance has an enormous deficit, and everybody is dissatisfied. The workers and peasants are dissatisfied and even the employers and businessmen are dissatisfied, complaining that the government is allegedly being led by the leftwingers and is shackling the freedom of entrepreneurial activity.

These, then, are the symptoms of the disease, and the most varied diagnoses are being put forward. For understandable reasons the rightwingers are linking the economic crisis to the country's democratization, while the leftwingers are claiming that the roots of the crisis go back to the times of Franco and that only a consistent democratization will enable the economic problems to be solved. In all events, it is apparent that the economic difficulties are having a grave destabilizing effect on the entire situation.

[Kosovan] What about the future? What are your forecasts?

[Bovin] Well, as to the future, it is evident that Spain will suffer from economic difficulties for a long time yet. But I think that the government will still manage, with the help of certain political and economic measures, to reduce somewhat the level of inflation and to improve the balance of trade. As for unemployment, I cannot as yet see any ray of hope.

It is possible to speak with more certainty about the political calendar. The new constitution will be adopted in the fall. Then there will be the municipal elections, which I have already mentioned, and at the beginning of next year there will be elections to the cortes. Political observers expect the communists and socialists to strengthen their positions in parliament to the detriment of the ruling center party. It seems to me that one will be able to regard these elections as the end of the transitional period. Spain will embark upon the path of bourgeois democratic development with, of course, all its inherent contradictions, social collisions and antagonisms.

Well, that, in short, is what one can say about the new and very substantial processes now occurring in Spain.

CARTER FORT HOOD VISIT 'PLAYS UP TO RIGHTWING CIRCLES'

LD260505Y Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

["New Demonstration of 'Toughness'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, June 25, TASS--During his tour of Texas, President Carter attended military exercises at Fort Hood. Taking part in them were infantry, armour and aviation. As reported by news agencies, these exercises were held for the absurd purpose of "preparing for a repulsion of a Russian invasion of Texas."

After the exercises, the President said that the allies and "potential adversaries" of the United States should have no doubts about his intention to maintain American military might at a high level. He said he wanted the country and the whole world to know of his interest in national defence.

News agencies note that one of the main purposes of Carter's visit to Texas was to "boost the prestige" of the President which, as shown by polls, is steadily declining lately. Apparently this is an attempt to play up to ultra-right wing circles that are whipping up a military hysteria and are bent on undermining the process of detente.

Although the exercises in Texas, where American commando groups for the suppression of national-liberation movements are trained, are being presented to the public as a "rehearsal of defensive operations," by their essence they are of an obvious provocative nature. It seems that certain circles in the United States are being carried away by anti-Soviet moods and cannot resist the temptation to demonstrate their "toughness" to the Soviet Union. Such a "tough line" has every chance of acquiring a force of inertia that it will be difficult to overcome, and develop into a dangerous and uncontrolled political course. This inevitably will evoke a corresponding counteraction in the world. Payment for this threatens to take the form of new costly spirals of the arms race, political crises, growth of the tax burden and perhaps even worse consequences, including for the people of the United States as well.

U.S. TAKING 'BRZEZINSKI LINE' DESTROYS ESSENTIAL TRUST

LD240852Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The article that appeared in the Soviet press last Saturday concerning the present policy of the United States administration aroused very extensive and brisk comment in the press and in political quarters in America. The comment indicates that the state of American-Soviet relations is a source of justified concern to the American public, too. Here's what our news analyst Sergey Losev writes on the subject.

When Secretary of State Cyrus Vance spoke before the House in the International Relations Committee a few days ago, he said, in reply to persistent questioning, that some time would be needed for a carefully considered reply to be given to the Soviet article. But literally 2 days later an official State Department spokesman, Hodding Carter, did make a statement about the Soviet editorial and made it clear his was the official view of the United States Government and had been cleared with the White House.

Hodding Carter confined himself to a general statement, carefully avoiding the major issues raised in the Soviet article, in which it was demonstrated the the present course of the United States administration conflicts with the relaxation of tension.

Hodding Carter merely said that the Soviet article had been given most careful attention by the administration, which had taken note of the Soviet position set forth in that article. There are statements in the article, he added, with which we are obviously not in agreement, but we do not think it would serve a useful purpose to precipitate another round of rhetorical exchanges. Hodding Carter referred to Cyrus Vance's statement before the House committee, in which he had voiced the view that the most constructive course for both countries would be to concentrate on the concrete actions both can take to reduce tension and reach agreement on the critical issues now under negotiation. Hodding Carter spelled this out as meaning, above all, the negotiations on limiting strategic offensive arms and the mutual force reduction talks in central Europe.

Let me add, at this point, that Hodding Carter's statement was promptly published in full in the Soviet Union. One can scarcely object to the need for concrete actions in these negotiations, for success would indeed help to make a substantial contribution to establishing a lasting and stable relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States. For its part, the Soviet Union is certainly not interested in any sterile rhetorical exchanges or political controversy. On the contrary, the Soviet side has all along displayed a readiness to take a carefully considered and impartial view of all positive statements by American leaders exhibiting a readiness to prevent the escalation of the present unfavorable trends in United States foreign policy from a tactic into a dangerous and uncontrollable political course.

If the American administration, as the State Department spokesman claimed, really intends to concentrate on concrete actions and reach agreement on the critical issues now under negotiation, the United States has a very real opportunity of responding with concrete and constructive initiatives to the latest Soviet proposals at the SALT II and Vienna negotiations. Judging from the latest American statements of reply, the Carter administration has now given up the senseless attempt to use the SALT II talks as a means of exerting pressure on the Soviet Union in other unrelated matters. Nevertheless, difficulties of a different nature still remain.

The Soviet Union, for its part, is doing everything in its power to iron out, on a mutally acceptable basis, the remaining issues and to conclude the drafting of SALT II as soon as possible. With this purpose, the Soviet side has continually made concrete and constructive proposals. Such proposals were introduced specifically in the course of the talks that Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko had recently with President James Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. The American leadership, however, while publicly acknowledging the importance of concluding an agreement, in reality showed no readiness to get to grips with the remaining issues. It has, in general, made no proposals of its own, confining itself to the vague promise that such proposals may emerge later in the course of the coming Vance mission to Europe.

The United States has, for example, turned down the well-balanced Soviet proposal that would have solved the knotty problem of banning the development of new types of intercontinental ballistic missiles for the entire duration of the proposed agreement. The reason for this American refusal is clear. The Pentagon wants to retain the possibility of adopting the new MX missile as soon as it is ready to go into production. As for the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of forces and arms in central Europe, there, the Warsaw Treaty countries on the 8th of this month took a big step to comply with the Western position. The socialist states announced their readiness to accept equal selective ceilings for the NATO and Warsaw Treaty forces of 900,000 men each, including 700,000 in ground forces, and that corresponds to the wishes expressed earlier by the Western powers. At the Vienna talks, too, the ball there is put squarely in the Western court, above all in that of the United States.

Needless to say, the success of the negotiations will depend in no small measure upon maintaining and reinforcing that, for the present, still modest basis of mutual trust between the Soviet Union and the United States that was built up at the cost of great efforts and patience. And that trust cannot be maintained if the Carter administration accepts the adventurous line of the present national security aide. In this respect, one cannot but agree with the warning sounded by the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, which says that when Brzezinski begins openly leaguing with the Chinese against Moscow, creating the impression that the United States is inciting one power against the other, he is starting a dangerous game.

FURTHER REACTION TO EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON U.S. POLICY

LD2504211 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1805 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program introduced by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] Good evening, comrades. The editorial article "On the Present Policy of the Government of the United States," which was published in the Soviet press, is being widely commented upon by the world's press. Newspaper material and the statements of public figures and politicians note that it reflects the Soviet Union's anxiety over the fate of detente, and at the same time confirms the Soviet state's commitment to a peaceful foreign policy. The article has aroused lively debate in the United States, too. What is the essence of the judgments of American politicians and public figures? I shall ask our correspondent in New York, Igor Charikov, to answer this question.

[Charikov] Firstly, that the Soviet Union, in the person of its leaders, has rejected in a restrained but decisive way the invitation to bury detente, and has stressed its commitment to the course of peace and cooperation. Secondly, the increased pressure on the [U.S.] administration by the supporters of a so-called tough line, or more accurate the ideologists of the resurrection of the cold war era, is being admitted. And thirdly, observers indicate such a die-hard line is a reflection of a crisis and of a multitude of unsolved internal problems.

The USSR long ago opted for cooperation and has taken concrete actions to prove this. This thought, in particular, was stressed in a speech to the UN General Assembly a few days ago by Averell Harriman, the veteran American diplomat, whose experience cannot even be compared with the knowledge of the newly-appointed advisers. No people on earth have such an aspiration for peace and such an aversion for war as the Soviet people, he said. Averell Harriman also noted the outstanding role of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the struggle for peace and the security of peoples.

It is difficult to say whether Washington heeds this voice or not. According to the admission of another specialist with whom I talked a few days ago, Professor (Steven Cohen) of Princeton University, forces representing a hard line, as he put it, have recently begun to dominate the process of formulating U.S. foreign policy. This was said with a shade of regret: What is the good of making the cold war the basis of relations between two great powers, in defiance of national and international interests. At the same time Professor (Cohen) expressed the hope that such a tendency will not prevail.

Even more to the point was a statement made recently by Senator Charles Mathias, who stressed that the inconsistency and inconstancy of the administration gives a free hand to those who oppose the broadening of Soviet-American relations. It is precisely this activity of reactionary forces that has led to such undesirable tension. One must also agree with what the Washington POST wrote: Internal and foreign problems will not be solved with the aid of attacks on the USSR.

[Lavrentyev] Igor Pavlovich, how are the opponents of detente supporting their position?

[Charikov] The U.S. Defense Department, and particularly those who make a living from the state purse, justify their activity with inventions about a Soviet threat, which are born in the offices of the presidential advisers. That is why ostentatious showings of cruise missle tests on American television followed hot on the heels of belligerent speeches. That is why the Pentagon is now feverishly completing the plans for mass production of neutron weapons.

So the question arises, who has made the choice between peace and preparations for war, the U.S. democratic press writes. The Soviet Union, the New York DAILY NEWS noted, has left the door open for an improvement of relations between the two countries. As to whether the administration will manage to overcome the cold war syndrome and see the main point, while discarding what is superficial, only time will tell.

'AMBIGUITY, UNCERTAINTY' MARK U.S. POLICY TOWARD USSR

LD261029Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 25, 16 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Not Confrontation, But Partnership"]

[Text] As changeable as the weather. That is the prevailing impression of American foreign policy for the last 18 months. Even experienced commentators are lost in conjecture as they attempt to find an explanation for this and are complaining about the contradictory and unpredictable nature of the Washington administration's behavior. Indeed, at one moment the cooing of doves is heard from the banks of the Potomac, at the next the screaming of hawks. And sometimes they both merge in an unnatural duet.

Many people expected U.S. President J. Carter's speech in Annapolis to clarify matters. However, in this speech, some people heard the anticommunist tirades of Z. Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security, whose voice it seems, has lately begun to drown out the others. Other people heard the more sober notes of Secretary of State C. Vance. But, let us add for our part, the voice of realism and wisdom, restraint and compromise, the only kind of voice which it is appropriate to use in a nuclear age characterized by detente, can be heard only faintly in this "pluralism."

"Detente in the relations between our two countries," J. Carter declared, "is crucial to the preservation of peace throughout the world." The President himself recalled the positive role played by the USSR and the United States in the conclusion of the Austrian state treaty, the four-power agreement on West Berlin and other important decisions affecting East-West relations. Elementary logic would seem to suggest that both sides, along with other states, must continue to act in this way.

It is precisely this--the deepening of political detente, its transfer to the military sphere, the curbing of the arms race and the transition to real disarmament measures--which the Soviet Union is proposing. Of course, its new peace-loving initiatives are also addressed to Washington. However, the addressee remains silent, disregarding the clear invitation to travel together further along the path of detente. However, East-West dialog cannot be a "dialog of the deaf." It implies readiness and ability to listen to the other side and a serious attitude toward its statements and arguments. But instead of providing a specific response to specific proposals, the U.S. President poses the artificial question: "The Soviet Union can choose either confrontation or cooperation."

The USSR long ago--once and for all--made its choice in favor of peaceful coexistence. Moreover, it also helped to get realistic circles in the West, including in the United States, to begin to realize the perniciousness of cold war and tough confrontation. Surely East and West together made a choice in favor of detente by signing the final act of the all-European conference and a whole series of agreements containing the arms race? These documents to a considerable extent predetermine the entire subsequent development of international relations according to the code of detente. There are also Soviet-American documents whose content assumes that the two sides have already made a choice in favor of partnership. So why return these relations and accords to their "former status" [na krugi svoya], to their point of departure?

The problem now is to avoid straying or slipping from the course which has been set; to conclude a new, second SALT agreement which would be a landmark of worldwide importance on the path of military detente and which would largely remove the tension in Soviet-American relations; to avoid burdening these relations with ballast such as the "Soviet military threat" or "Soviet and Cuban penetration in Africa."

Scarcely anyone likes the stamp of ambiguity, confusion and uncertainty which marks Washington's policy toward the USSR. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR urges the President to "place Soviet-American relations on a basis which can be generally understood," "to weigh his words carefully and to be careful to avoid the danger of a return to the hostility of the cold war in Soviet-American relations."

In our view, it would be difficult to give more suitable advice to the people who have an acute need of it and whom professional advisers are attempting to confuse.

PLANS TO STOCKPILE NEUTRON WARHEADS REVEAL MANEUVERS

LD231205Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Zhukov commentary: "Sinister Signals"]

[Text] As is known, some time ago the U.S. administration, faced with worldwide protests against its plan to produce neutron weapons--this barbarous new tool of mass annihilation--attempted a diversionary maneuver. It declared that it was deferring the implementation of this plan.

The intention was clear: Washington wanted to lessen the intensity of the struggle by peace-loving forces for a ban on neutron weapons and to blunt the people's vigilance. Now this maneuver is being fully revealed.

Evidently, having decided that people have calmed down to some extent and having established a smokescreen in the form of an unprecedented, hysterical anti-Soviet campaign, the Pentagon leaders have plainly decided to accelerate the adoption of the neutron bomb. There are additional reports of this from the United States every day.

Thus, hasty fanatics of the neutron bomb in the House of Representatives recently turned down a proposal from a group of sober-minded congressmen to refuse funds for work on creating this brutal weapon.

For its part, the Senate Armed Services Committee has sent the President a "report" containing, as AP reported, a demand to "create stocks of neutron warhead components in the United States to facilitate their quick (!) transfer to West Europe." Attached to this report is a bill on the allocation of corresponding funds for the manufacture of "necessary components for fitting neutron charges to 8-inch artillery shells and Lance missiles."

Senators H. Jackson and S. Nunn, as the New York TIMES wrote 17 June, criticized "hesitation and indecision on this question " demanding that the question of producing the components, which can convert existing weapons into neutron weapons, be resolved more quickly. And a well-known obscurantist--the U.S. physicist Edward Teller--has declared without shame or conscience that "the neutron bomb is the best means of deterring (!) an enemy."

These sinister signals will not go unnoticed. Peace-loving people will not let themselves be caught napping. They will respond to the Pentagon's challenge with a quick and mighty rebuff. Time does not wait. Time demands that the defenders of peace resolutely step up the struggle against neutron weapons.

RECORD U.S. DEFENSE BUDGET INCREASES PACE OF ARMS RACE

LD231436Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1421 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

["Sinister U.S. Records"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 June--TASS observer Ivan Artemov writes: In his recent Annapolis speech, Mr Carter, U.S. President, confirmed that the United States now has "the biggest defense budget in history." And indeed, throughout mankind's recorded history no state has spent such colossal amounts on military aims as the United States is now spending. Its military budget for the new fiscal year, beginning on 1 October, amounts to almost $130 billion or $590 per person of the U.S. population, including babies. Even during the years when the United States was waging its dirty war against the Vietnamese people, its military budget was over 1.5 times smaller.

The growth rate in U.S. military spending is in itself striking. From $14.4 billion in 1947 it has increased nine times over. The dynamic nature of this spending is well illustrated by the following figure: U.S. military expenditure amounted to $1.664 billion at current prices during the past three decades. One-half of this sum was spent during the last 10 years.

The world public cannot fail to be alarmed by another fact. A noticeable acceleration has taken place in the growth of the U.S. military budget during the past 2 or 3 years. It has begun to increase at 8 percent a year on average. In short, the United States has started a new twist in the arms race spiral. This is particularly well illustrated by the Pentagon's long-term program for research and design work on major new weapons systems recently published in the U.S. press.

These include the new so-called mobile-based ballistic missile, the Tomahawk cruise missile, the Trident nuclear-powered submarines equipped with nuclear missiles, new types of military aircraft, helicopter-carrying destroyers and much more. Measures connected with the plans to produce the neutron bomb are also envisaged. These plans have encountered angry protests from millions of people on all continents. On preliminary figures alone, the total cost of implementing the new arms race program is estimated at $202 billion.

The United States is not only forcing the pace of the arms race itself; it is also putting greater pressure on its NATO allies to do the same. This was particularly evident at the recent session of this military bloc in Washington.

The initiators of the arms race intensification justify themselves using the myth of the "Soviet threat" which they themselves created. The true reason for the arms race has to be sought in selfish interests of the monopolies, which make fabulous profits from this race, and in the interests of certain political circles which link their plans with militarist hysteria.

U.S. AFRICAN POLICY SHOWS HYPOCRITICAL CONCERN FOR RIGHTS

LD2315Z1Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Political observer V. Kudryavtsev article: "Conversation to the Point"]

[Text] If you believe the American press and radio, you might think that the present U.S. administration does nothing else day and night but to worry about the well-being of African peoples. And all the "intrigues" in Africa emanate from the Soviet Union and Cuba.

U.S. President J. Carter's recent speech in Annapolis to graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy was largely devoted to Africa. Apart from attacks on the USSR and Cuba, it contains an exposition of the aims of Washington's African policy. In a word, how the United States would like to see Africa.

But before drawing attention to the U.S. African program, let us look at their "main aim" in the world. In the President's words, it consists "in promoting the establishment of a worldorder which would be more sensitive to the desire of people everywhere for economic prosperity, social justice, political self-determination and guaranteed basic human rights."

At first glance, all this is completely appropriate. But on what authority does the United States assume the commitment to establish a world order which suits it? It is true that in interpreting the concept of this "order" they mention the principle of "political self-determination." But how can the claims of the U.S. ruling circles be combined with this principle which implies every people's right to determine their own destiny, even if their decision does not please the United States?

For greater clarity, let us examine the application of this contradictory approach to Africa. "In Africa we and our African friends," the President said, "want the continent to be free from the domination of outside states, free from the bitterness of racial injustice, free from conflicts and free from the burden of poverty, hunger and disease. We are convinced that these aims can best be achieved by conducting a positive policy which recognizes the real state of affairs in Africa and the aspirations of Africans themselves." To judge by the President's statements, as well as those of his closest advisers, the policy of the USSR and Cuba in Africa, which is allegedly causing conflicts, contradictions and other destabilizing phenomena, lies in the way of the implementation of this program.

However, statements of this kind are in clear contradiction to reality. Let us indeed take the wish of U.S. ruling circles for the African continent to be free from the domination of outside states. But what about U.S. intervention in the sixties in the Congo (the former Belgian colony) with the aim of helping to create a government acceptable to the United States. Or present events in an independent African state -- American Air Force transport, first of Belgian and French troops (that is, the troops or their NATO allies), and then of Senegalese, Moroccan and other troops, in order to maintain an unpopular regime convenient for the imperialists of the United States and other Western countries? It is not even necessary to say that all these troops are largely equipped with American weapons. Surely all this is aimed at establishing the domination of an "outside" state, namely the United States? Or do they make an exception for the United States?

Further on in the Annapolis speech, mention was made of freedom from the "bitterness of racial injustice." But what bearing on this do the Soviet Union or Cuba have, since they pursue a consistent internationalist policy! Racial injustice from which, incidentally, the United States still has not rid itself at home, is being supported in Africa precisely by the United States and its NATO allies, and South Africa is a convincing example of this.

The close political and economic relations between the United States and the Republic of South Africa are well known throughout the world. Without support from the U.S. monopolies, the racist regime would not last long against the rapid upsurge of the national liberation movement. U S. imperialism has literally taken economic root in the South African racist regime. About 500 U.S. monopolies, including General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, General Electric, and so forth, run the show in the Republic of South Africa and in Namibia. About 6,000 U.S. firms have dealings with the Vorster regime. About $2 billion is invested in the economy of the Republic of South Africa. Each year the United States obtains more than $1 billion in profits there. Hardly anyone will believe that the U.S. monopolies and the Washington administration, which fosters these monopolies, seriously experience "bitterness from this racial injustice"!

On the advice of the U.S. ruling circles, the racist government of Pretoria is cosmetically embellishing the apartheid system and is removing from park benches and from the seats in certain movie theaters the notices inscribed "whites only" (true, they have been forced to do this not so much by the advice of the United States as by the Africans' struggle against apartheid). But this is not the crux of the matter.

Let us cite just one figure which indicates the roots of apartheid. According to the official figures on the mining chamber of the Republic of South Africa, in 1976 a white worker in the gold and coal mines earned an average monthly wage of 843 rand (a rand is approximately equivalent to $1.25), whereas the average monthly wage of an African was only 92 rand. You may ask what bearing this has on the United States' interest in the apartheid system? The average profit for capital invested, here is more than 1.5 (!) times greater than profits in the rest of the capitalist world. There's the rub!

The situation is no bettter in Rhodesia, where, with the patent encouragement of the United States and Britain, an "internal settlement" was reached, whereby the racist boss Ian Smith has remained in the "transitional government." It emerges that the inveterate racist Ian Smith "is preparing the ground" for the transfer of power to the hands of the African majority! And after this people in the United States dare to talk about "the bitterness of racial injustice." Is it not time to put their own house in order!

Washington is not sparing words to the effect that the United States would like to see Africa "free from poverty, hunger and disease." It is well known that the United States' allies, which are cooperating in the armed interference in Zaire and threatening the other "recalcitrant" African tountries, brought those countries to a state of extreme poverty and backwardness during their colonial rule. And now, along with the United States, they look on Africa exclusively as a continent from which it is possible to extort cheap industrial raw materials, energy resources and food. U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance (in his speech of 1 July 1977) frankly said that "Africa's potential is bound up, so to speak, with ours," that is, America's. This suggests that even today when colonial empires have sunk into oblivion, the imperialist powers are continuing to plunder Africa by using neocolonialist methods for this.

It is natural that precisely these powers, which plundered Africa in the colonial period and which are now guilty of holding back its economic growth, must, above all, really help the liberated countries stand on their own feet. Only those people who forget their own background can allude to the Soviet Union in this respect. As is known, the Soviet Union has not been involved in colonial plundering on any side or in any degree.

The United States ought to point the finger at its NATO allies, but kinship of souls prevents it from doing so. It does not do so because, by making billion-dollar profits out of its capital investments in Africa, it is impoverishing Africa by the same billions and plundering it, as the colonialists did. The policy of the monopolies--primarily U.S. monopolies--is helping to increase the backwardness of African countries, making the poor still poorer and the rich still richer. Under these conditions, how is it that the U.S. ruling circles are not ashamed to depict themselves as champions of liquidating poverty, hunger and disease!

Concerning conflicts, we have already mentioned the U.S. interference in the early sixties in the affairs of what was then the Congo and is now Zaire. In the past, French paratroops have imposed a president on Gabon who was deposed by the broad masses of dissatisfied Gabonese. Imperialists made an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the progressive government of Benin, which had adopted a policy of socialist orientation in its development, and have meddled in the process of the internal political struggle in Chad. Still quite fresh in the people's memory are the endeavors of U.S. imperialists to inflame the already dangerous conflict in the Horn of Africa in the interests of establishing their domination of the Near East and the Red Sea region. And it is hardly necessary to list all the conflicts which have arisen in Africa through the fault of imperialists and which could have been settled by peaceful means in the interests of Africa itself. All this is widely known.

And now it turns out that all the slanderous accusations against the Soviet Union and Cuba of "destabilizing" the situation in Africa are really boomeranging on the U.S. leaders. The U.S. ruling circles have undertaken a thankless task.

'Irrefutable Facts' Force Retractions

LD250443Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

["Moscow Viewpoint" by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] When a country's high-ranking politicians make mistakes, the people of that country have to pay a heavy price. One of those mistakes in recent American history was no doubt the Tonkin Resolution, adopted by the Senate on 7 August 1964. The Senate, on the basis of false information and juggled facts provided by the government, adopted a document that set the scene for the United States' aggression in Vietnam, a belligerent action for which America paid so dearly.

Many of the legislators who 14 years ago voted for the Tonkin Resolution on repeated occasions admitted afterwards that they had made a serious mistake. So it's all the more queer to see that a similar mistake with consequences no less dangerous is now being committed in Washington. What I have in mind involves the falsified information about the so-called Cuban and Soviet participation in the events in Zaire. On the basis of that concocted data, the United States has resorted to interference in the home affairs of African countries, which is fraught with dangerous and far-reaching consequences.

I think there's every reason to see a similarity between the Tonkin Resolution and Washington's current actions. Just as then, 14 years ago, there are no facts to justify what the Washington administration is doing now. What are presented as facts cause the gravest doubts among many of the persons who were acquainted with them by representatives of the administration. The Washington POST pointed out a few days ago that several congressmen, as well as State Department officials who saw the materials President Carter is using for his accusations, feel the materials are of indirect character and were obtained from dubious sources. The influential Washington paper concludes that there are no documentary data that would support those accusations.

A similar point was made a few days ago by the New York TIMES. It observed that President Carter's assertions that Cuba is to blame for developments in Zaire were unworthy of American diplomacy, since there's nothing to back those claims.

At the time when a big campaign was launched in Washington to misinform the American and world public, I happened to be in your country. What struck me was that under the pressure of irrefutable facts the top men in Washington began to back away step by step from their original claims. The President's adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, had, to begin with, started the whole thing, making just sweeping statements, though he is a man of position. He claimed that Cuban military personnel were taking part in an invasion of Shaba Province. Then, when proof of that allegation was required, there was a backing away in the shape of a statement to the effect that though there are no Cuban servicemen among Zaire's insurgents they allegedly took a direct part in preparing an invasion of Shaba Province.

Then there was yet another backing away. A White House statement said that Cuba might have equipped and reorganized Katangan troops in Angola, undertaking to prepare them for the invasion. When an official White House statement implies that something might have happened, that's a significant development, for it has the aim of removing responsibility from the authors of such a statement, as later on it appears that what they claimed was a concoction. And when even the White House hesitates claiming with certainty and unconditionally Cuba's involvement in the events in Zaire, then United States' interference in those events is all the more striking. There we have a situation when on the basis of unchecked information obtained from dubious sources Washington has undertaken actions that are purely and overtly imperialist.

However, the movement backwards from what was originally claimed by the men in Washington continues. In the past few days they have made yet another step back. Presidential aide Jody Powell, who apparently speaks not only for himself, stated that though Cuba did not take part in the invasion or its preparations, it still is to blame because, you see, the Cubans did not prevent the invasion. Now you will have to agree that there is a great difference between accusing the Cubans of participating in an invasion of Shaba Province and accusing them of not doing what they could to prevent it. The natural question arises: If within a matter of days Washington was forced to so radically change its estimations of Cuba's actions, why doesn't any top man in the United States capital have the courage to admit that the information first said to the United States public and used to provide a pretext for the American actions in Zaire was false information?

The explanation apparently is that from the very beginning the men in Washington knew well enough that neither Cuba nor the Soviet Union had anything to do with the events in Zaire. The heap of falsifications was needed to provide a cover for United States interference in African home affairs, in order to save the profits the multinational corporations are making by extracting Zaire's mineral resources.

I would like to draw our listeners' attention to yet another example of discrepancy in the policies pursued by official Washington. On the one hand, the administration is indignant that Cuban military specialists are in Angola, at the invitation of that country's legitimate government; but on the other hand the men in Washington express dissatisfaction that the Cuban specialists in that country did not interfere in the conflict between Angola and Zaire in the interests of the rotten and corrupt Mobutu regime.

It is absolutely clear that one position taken by Washington does not tally with the other, and the explanation is apparently that the Carter administration's real intention is to slander the socialist countries and thereby set up a cover for violating the elementary norms of international law and the United Nations' Charter.

When Mr Carter was making his bid for the White House, he was extremely eloquent in branding Washington politicians who misled the United States public, promising that if he were elected president he would honestly and truthfully inform the American public about current events. In this connection the New York TIMES, not without reason, noted a short while ago that President Carter, by relying on what he says is proof of Cuban interference in Zaire's affairs, put at stake what he considered his supreme goal as president, namely, telling the whole truth to the American people.

I won't venture to estimate the White House's actions. I'll simply draw our listeners' attention to such an observation by a leading U.S. paper, which apparently would not have made it without sufficient grounds. President Roosevelt once noted that history is the supreme judge of statesmen's actions. I think Americans won't have to wait very long to see that in the summer of 1978 they were the victims of a grave deception. But who stands to gain from such a deception? Clearly it's not the American people, who have already paid a dear price for the political machinations of certain short-sighted politicians.

WASHINGTON CONTINUES TO SUPPORT REPRESSIVE PINOCHET REGIME

LD241510Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0916 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington--TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov reports:

There are truly no limits to the hypocrisy of the American administration. As announced by a State Department spokesman at a press conference today, the U.S. ambassador to Santiago has been recalled to Washington for discussion of the question of human rights in Chile. The journalists attending the press conference naturally asked what "discussion" can there really be when examples of the most brutal flouting of the elementary rights of the Chilean people by the Pinochet dictatorial regime are known to the entire world. The State Department spokesman did not wish to answer these questions. He referred to some "signs of an improvement" in the situation in Chile.

Prominent American legislators, including Senator E. Kennedy, a few days ago sharply criticized the administration for stepping up its economic and military support for Chile.

However the United States continues to support the butcher of the Chilean people. Official Washington is not embarrassed by the refusal, to all intents and purposes, by Pinochet to cooperate in investigating the assassination in the United States in 1976 by agents of the Chilean secret police of Orlando Letelier, a prominent figure in the national unity government. As noted by informed observers, during the U.S. ambassador's stay in Washington the talk will concern only how "to most mildly rebuke" the Pinochet regime, which has been nurtured by the United States, for such acts.

Kennedy's Criticism

LD251414Y Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 25, TASS--Senator Edward Kennedy, in his statement to the press, criticized the policy of Washington which, while talking of human rights, continues giving extensive military and economic support to the Chilean regime which ruthlessly suppresses these rights. Last month, the senator said, the U.S. Government approved an agricultural credit of 38 million dollars for Chile. Several days after the beginning in Santiago of a hunger strike by the relatives of 1,500 "missing" Chileans, Washington decided to grant Pinochet 8 million more dollars as "food relief". Simultaneously, preparations have been started in San Francisco to ship air bombs to Chile. E. Kennedy voiced support for the dockers on the Western coast who refused to load the bombs.

CHINESE PEOPLE OPPOSE LEADERS' AGGRESSIVE POLICIES

OW241435Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Mulatov commentary: "Escalation of China's Anti-Vietnam Campaign"]

[Excerpt] We know very well that the Chinese people are basically opposed to the current anti-Vietnam trend in the Peking leaders' foreign policy. The Chinese people have also always opposed the tensions and alienation that now exist in China's relations with the Soviet Union and Mongolia. They condemn the Chinese ruling clique's obstruction of normal Sino-Indian relations, which has continued for many years, and oppose the activities of the Chinese-supported splittist forces and other antigovernment forces in Burma's and Thailand's (?border areas). The Chinese people are not interested at all in Peking's efforts to instigate Kampuchea to conduct armed provocations against Vietnam. Incidentally, the absurd problem of Overseas Chinese in Vietnam created by Mao Tse-tung's successors, the Chinese ruling clique's unilateral and arbitrary refusal to fulfill agreements to supply (?medical and pharmaceutical) equipment to Vietnam, Peking's closure of Vietnamese consulates in some Chinese cities and its efforts to instigate Kampuchea to carry out armed provocations against Vietnam are different links of the same chain. They all reflect Peking's vain attempt to exert political and economic pressure on Socialist Vietnam, a sovereign state.

The Japan Communist Party's organ, AKAHATA, wrote: The Chinese side has fabricated rumors and vilified Vietnam, calling it a subservient follower of the Soviet Union and branding Vietnam with other slanderous labels. This shows that the Chinese ruling clique is adopting a great-power chauvinistic attitude and trying to make Vietnam blindly obey China.

It should be noted that after fabricating the so-called problem of Overseas Chinese in Vietnam, the Chinese ruling clique repeatedly refused to (?sit down to discuss this artifically created problem) as proposed by the Vietnamese side. Furthermore, the instigators of the anti-Vietnam campaign actually view the problem from the standpoint that Overseas Chinese in Vietnam do not have to obey Vietnamese law and enjoy "extraterritoriality." This viewpoint reflects the shameless imperialist attitude of the successors of Mao Tse-tung's chauvinistic policy. It also shows that the Chinese ruling clique basically disregards the Chinese people's aspiration for developing equal and goodneighborly relations with other countries.

HUANG HUA'S PERSIAN GULF VISIT SPREADS ANTI-SOVIET SMEAR

LD232220Y Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

["A Dangerous Game"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 23, TASS--TASS commentator Oleg Anichkin writes: The press lately draws attention to the Peking diplomacy's activity in the Persian Gulf area. Highly placed Chinese visitors are now frequently appearing in a number of countries of the region.

The attention of foreign policy analysts was attracted most by the recent visit to Iran by the Chinese foreign minister, Huang Hua, who was received by the shah and conducted talks with the prime minister and the minister of foreign affairs.

The Iranian press gave no information about the aims of the Chinese minister's visit and the content of his talks in Teheran. But his statement, made to the newspaper KEYHAN on the eve of his departure from Teheran gives an idea about the purposes of his visit to Iran. This interview shows rather eloquently that the Chinese minister pursued obviously anti-Soviet aims during his tour of Persian Gulf countries, including Iran. He made the absurd contention that the Soviet Union is "the common enemy of the peoples of the world." Further on he used the oft repeated inventions of Peking propaganda that the Soviet Union allegedly strives for "world domination and is preparing for war," and other ravings.

The Chinese visitor not only tried to frighten Iran with the "Soviet threat." As it was reported, he attempted on an anti-Soviet basis to secure a spread of Chinese influence in the Persian Gulf area. Thus, in Teheran he asked for assistance in the establishment of contacts with the region's countries. He tried to convince the Iranian side that not only China but Iran, too, stands to gain from this. In this context he provocatively implied that the revolutionary transformations in neighbouring Afghanistan may have undesirable consequences for Iran. For this purpose use was made also of the provocative concoctions about "Soviet presence" in that country. The Chinese minister was hypocricy itself when he spoke about his "concern" with the situation in the Persian Gulf area and shed crocodiles tears about the faith of Pakistan.

In reality China is not concerned in the least about the situation in the Persian Gulf area and the future of the region's countries. It has quite a different aim--to sow seeds of anti-Sovietism there. But that is not all, the Peking leaders are trying hard to find soil for the consolidation and spread of their interests and influence.

It is well known to what all this may lead--to a disruption of stability and security, to an aggravation of relations between neighbouring states, to the origination of armed conflicts. This is confirmed by facts showing Peking's perfidious, incendiary role in whipping up armed conflicts in Southeast Asia and Africa.

Since no official communique was published after the talks political observers ask themselves whether the content of the conversations in Teheran is not reflected by the Chinese minister's statements. In any case there have been refutations in the Iranian press. Meantime, the Western news agencies have reported about the forthcoming visit to Iran by the premier of the PRC State Council, Hua Kuo-feng.

PRC ARMS IN AFRICA USED AGAINST LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

LD231704Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Commentary by Sergey Kulik, TASS political observer]

[Text] As has been reported, Peking has sent a second high-ranking military delegation to Kinshasa and has expressed its readiness to supply the Zairian Army with tanks, patrol launches and other military equipment. A group of Chinese military instructors arrived in Zaire recently. These actions, writes Sergey Kulik, TASS political observer, are being undertaken by Peking at a time when the Mobutu regime, which exists because of American-French-Belgian intervention, is gathering its forces to deal with opposition and to resume provocations against neighbouring Angola. The PRC is thereby not only giving support to this antipopular regime, and not only approving the imperialist interference in Shaba, but is also indicating that Chinese arms are supplied to those who are ready to use them to suppress the national liberation movements and to fight progressive regimes in neighboring countries.

It is commonly known, for example, that Peking did not hasten to fulfill its promises of aid to the Arab Republic of Egypt while Egypt was developing friendly relations with the Soviet Union and was actively and militarily opposing the Israeli aggressors from pinciples positions. However, as soon as Cairo embarked on a separate peace with Tel Aviv, the Maoists immediately rushed to As-Sadat with proposals of military aid. Peking adopted a similar position concerning Somalia, where Chinese arms together with military equipment supplied by the NATO powers were used to launch an aggressive war against revolutionary Ethiopia. In Angola, Chinese arms have been sent to the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, a divisive separatist organization whose leader, Holden Roberto, is known as a paid agent of the American CIA since 1973. There is irrefutable proof that Chinese arms delivered to Zaire are then transferred to the Republic of South Africa, and from there to the bands of the National Union for the total independence of Angola [UNITA], which are acting against the Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Peking leadership, along with NATO and the Republic of South Africa, are active accomplices in inciting tension in Africa, notes the Soviet Government's statement on topical problems in Africa. It has joined imperialism, the forces of aggression and reaction, neocolonialism and racialism, and thereby alined itself with the opponents of not only the socialist countries but also the whole national liberation movement, the unity of African peoples, and the struggle of African countries for their independence and freedom against imperialist domination.

PRC DENIES ENTRY TO JAPANESE CP, SOCIALIST DELEGATIONS

LD251240Y Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, June 25, TASS--The Peking authorities have denied again entry visas to representatives of the Japanese Communist and Socialist parties who were to go to China as members of a delegation of educators from Wakayama Prefecture.

The Japanese democratic press says that such actions by Peking are rather characteristic of the present policy of the Chinese leadership. Peking willingly receives delegations of the ruling and right-wing reformist parties and the Japanese military while systematically denying visas to representatives of the Communist Party of Japan and other left organisations.

CHINA BLOCKS HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTHERN ASIA

OW240049Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Unattributed talk: "Peking Leadership's Dangerous Action"]

[Excerpts] Chinese leaders copied the imperialists by interfering in the internal affairs of countries in South and Southeast Asia in the 1960s. Peking has meddled in Kashmir's affairs and complicated relations between India and Pakistan. In addition, while the Bengalese were struggling for democracy and national sovereignty, Chinese leaders joined other imperialist countries in opposing the establishment of a sovereign Bangladesh. These acts by the Peking leadership have damaged China's good reputation, and China has been discredited among its southern neighbors. The countries in South and Southeast Asia, which formerly considered China as an ally in their liberation struggle, now regard the Peking leadership as an aggressive force creating threats in border regions and interfering with [words indistinct] and social and economic development of its neighboring countries.

Peking has also (?assisted) imperialists by instigating splittist activities in [words indistinct] and many other countries. Special training camps have been set up in China's Yunnan Province where Naga, Mizo and [words indistinct] splittists have undergone military training. These splittists have been sent to India and Burma to engage in sabotage. [passage indistinct] according to Indian authorities, 95 percent of the Naga and Mizo nationals who have received military training in China have been utilized by Peking to attaining its own selfish goals.

Peking has colluded with imperialist forces in pursuing a coordinated sabotage policy in Asia. This has forced Asian countries to adopt a vigilant and watchful attitude toward China. Peking's activities in Asia contradict the development of history. These activities have thrown China into the danger of unexpected conflict, which also contradicts the Chinese people's interests.

11TH LCY CONGRESS ACTIVITIES CONTINUE; CONGRESS ENDS

3d Day of Congress

LD231352Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Our correspondent Aleksandr Shakhin reports on the third day of the congress of the Yugoslav Communists, which is taking place in Belgrade:

The six commissions dealing with all the main aspects of the party's activities continued their sessions in the Palace of Congresses today. The basis for their discussions is the report delivered by Comrade Tito on the first day of the congress. The delegates are stressing that their congress is characterized by work, and the atmosphere in the Palace of Congresses is, indeed, businesslike; the speeches are informative; they give an idea of what the country's communists are currently concerned about and where their efforts in the coming years will be directed. In the sphere of economic and social development this [direction] is the further economic stabilization and raising the working people's living standard.

The achievements (?here) are considerable but, as the delegates note, there are still problems such as the growth of labor productivity, the external trade deficit and the question of labor organization, particularly among young people.

At the session of the commission on international relations it was said that nonalined Yugoslavia actively supports peaceful coexistence, detente and disarmament. The delegates stressed the significance of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and also the Belgrade meeting, which was an informative political dialog, it is noted. Cooperation with the socialist countries is very advanced and fruitful and is constantly growing, the congress documents state. The significance of the meetings and talks between comrades Brezhnev and Tito for the successful development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations is stressed.

The Soviet party delegation led by Comrade Kulakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, is being warmly welcomed here. Today our delegation visited the major Beograd agricultural combine, whose fields lie in the Danube water meadows not far from the capital. The guests inspected livestock farms and factories for the processing of agricultural produce belonging to this leading enterprise.

Tomorrow the 11th LCY Congress completes its work.

Tito Hosts Reception

LD231834Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1957 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 22 June--J. Broz Tito, the LCY president, held a reception today in honor of the delegations from communist, workers, socialist, social democratic parties, progressive and national liberation movements, which are attending the 11th LCY congress.

Yugoslav party and state leaders were present at the reception, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Among the guests was the CPSU delegation headed by Fedor Kulakov, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary.

Kulakov Visits Beograd Combine

LD231556Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The CPSU delegation to the 11th LCY Congress has visited the Beograd agro-industrial combine in the capital's suburbs. The Soviet guests visited dairy farms, looked round the fields and talked with workers and specialists. Kulakov, head of the CPSU delegation, wished the combine's staff success in developing the economy and stressed the importance of the exchange of experience between agricultural enterprises in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

Congress Ends

LD232343Y Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 23, TASS--The 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia ended here today. In the course of four days the delegates, representing nearly 1.7 million communists, discussed reports by the guiding bodies and the report by the President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito on the league's immediate tasks.

Taking part in the work of the congress were delegations of communist, workers', socialist and social-democratic parties, of progressive and national liberation movements.

It is noted in the resolutions of the congress that in the field of international relations Yugoslavia will further pursue a policy of peace and international detente, assertion of the principles of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Yugoslavia, the resolution stresses, want the relaxation of tension to become an all-embracing process, to spread to all areas of the world and all fields of international relations. The League of Communists and Yugoslavia actively come out for the immediate ending of the arms race and for talks on questions of disaramement.

In the field of domestic policy the congress confirmed the course of the further socialist development of Yugoslavia, of raising the leading role of the League of Communists--the vanguard of the working class and all working people of the country.

The concluding speech was made by Josip Broz Tito. The congress, he said, will be of tremendous importance for society's development. Confirmed again at this forum was our unity of views on key questions of the further progress of the country and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia stressed that communists, all working people are faced with big tasks, first of all in the economy, especially considering the fact that not all tasks set by the 10th congress were fulfilled.

In the future, too, together with socialist, non-aligned and other peace-loving countries, Yugoslavia will do everything possible to eliminate mistrust between states and peoples, to continue the process of detente and to develop international cooperation because in the world there is no alternative to this.

Kulakov Departs for Home

LD251241Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The CPSU delegation led by Kulakov, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary, which has been taking part in the work of the 11th Congress of the Yugoslavian League of Communists, today left Belgrade for Moscow.

On the same day the delegation arrived in Moscow. At Vnukovo Airport it was met by Pelshe, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; Rusakov, secretary of the party Central Committee, and other officials.

BREZHNEV THANKS ZHIVKOV FOR DIMITROV AWARD

LD231035Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council.

Dear Comrade Zhivkov:

The news of the award of the honorable title of winner of the Dimitrov Prize was for me both moving and joyful. As for every communist, the life of Georgi Dimitrov is engraved in my memory as a noble example of selfless devotion to the sacred aims of peace, democracy and social progress, to which the prize bearing his name is dedicated.

You understand, of course, that I never have done and never do separate my own work from the activities of our Leninist Party. Regard the honor done to me, primarily as recognition of the exalted role of the CPSU in the implementation of the ideals with which the Dimitrov Prize is connected.

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, in your warmly worded address you write of the continually intensifying and developing Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, with which the Bulgarian people connect the prosperity of their socialist homeland. Soviet people in turn consider friendship with fraternal Bulgaria a priceless gift of history.

We Soviet and Bulgarian communists can rightly be proud that we have not only preserved but have multiplied this gift.

I cordially thank the Bulgarian State Council for the honorary award. I am confident that the parties and peoples will continue to advance side by side toward a communist future.

With sincere respect

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

DEPUTY PREMIER TIKHONOV LEAVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS IN GDR

LD221303Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 18 June a Soviet delegation led by N.A. Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow for Berlin to participate in the 23d session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and the GDR.

Honecker, Tikhonov Meeting

LD231221Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Meeting in Berlin"]

[Text] Berlin, 20 June--E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received N.A. Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is here in connection with the 23d session of the Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and the GDR. Topical questions of the long-term development of economic, scientific and technical relations and long-term cooperation between the USSR and the GDR were discussed in the talk.

KOSYGIN RECEIVES POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER JAGIELSKI

LD231658Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Today Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Jagielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman ofthe Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, in the Kremlin. During the course of the talks, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was held an exchange of opinions on questions of the further development of fraternal links between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic, in varying spheres, in the light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 7th Congress of the PZPR.

For the most part, the state of and prospects for Soviet-Polish economic and scientific-technical cooperation was examined, and the importance of an all-sided improvement in the effectiveness of this cooperation in the realization of national economic tasks being fulfilled by both countries was noted.

The talks were attended by Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Science and Technology; Kaliski, minister of science, higher education and technology of the Polish People's Republic; and Olszewski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in the USSR.

ROMANIAN CP TEAM STUDIES ECONOMIC CONTROL; MEETS DOLGIKH

LD231225Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the RCP a delegation of RCP party workers headed by D. Lucian, member of the RCP Central Auditing Commission and first deputy chairman of the Central Council for Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activity, was in the Soviet Union from 12 through 20 June.

The delegation familiarized itself with the work experience of the CPSU in the sphere of party organization and state control of economic activity.

The Romanian comrades were received by V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A friendly talk took place, at which N F. Lobachev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Planning and Finance Organs Section, and G. Badrus, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, were present.

FRENCH PRESIDENT IN FRG FOR TALKS ON ECONOMIC ILLS

LD231852Y Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Paris, Jun 23, TASS--The president of France, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, is arriving in Hamburg today for a meeting with West German Chancellor H. Schmidt. With this meeting begins a whole series of summit conferences of the principal capitalist states: a session of the European Council of Communities is to be held in Bremen on July 6-7 and, ten days later, July 16-17, the heads of state and government of seven industrialized powers of the West--the USA, Canada, the FRG, Japan, France, Britain and Italy--are to meet in Bonn. The main aim of these conferences is to plan joint steps for resolving a protracted economic crisis in the capitalist world.

The president of France and the chancellor of the FRG reportedly intend to work out principles of a common monetary policy for the EEC, a policy which, in the opinion of the French newspaper L'AURORE, would give the West European countries strong bargaining counters in their talks with the USA and Japan. It is suggested specifically that the zone of "European monetary stability" should be extended.

Economic observers do not have any great illusions about the results of the forthcoming conferences. As is stressed by the French newspaper L'ECHOS, the interests of the countries involved in them do not always coincide. All indications are, the newspaper says, that the United States has not abandoned attempts to make its partners bear the brunt of the efforts to resolve the economic crisis in the West.

All the talks about the need for ending the economic crisis and for achieving an economic recovery ends up in mutual recriminations and refusal by the principal capitalist countries to take specific measures toward this end, says LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS. The leaders of the principal capitalist countries must understand, the newspaper says, that this crisis is not something transient.

Giscard-Schmidt Meet in Hamburg

LD241956Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn, 24 June--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Urban reports:

A short visit by the French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to the FRG, where he had talks in Hamburg with the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, has ended. It was announced that the subject of a session of the European Council scheduled to take place in Bremen on 6-7 July and the meeting of the leaders of the seven leading Western countries planned to take place in Bonn on 16-17 July on currency and economic matters was discussed. According to the press Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt also broached the subject of the African situation and matters connected with disarmament and relations between the industrial Western countries and the developing countries (the so-called "North-South" dialog).

SOVIET, IRISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS CONFER 21 JUN

LD231517Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Routine political consultations took place in the USSR Foreign Ministry 21 June between I.N. Zemskov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and (R. Macdovach), Irish permanent deputy foreign minister, on questions of mutual interest.

USSR STAND ON MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT REITERATED

LD241314Y Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 24, TASS--The question of overall settlement of the Middle East crisis that drags out for many years is raised again acutely in connection with the continued Israeli venture in Lebanon, PRAVDA writes today. A stand of weakness adopted by Cairo only encouraged the Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and his retinue to conduct a tough course, facilitated the aggression against Lebanon, deepened the split in the Arab camp, the newspaper writes.

At the same time, it is also clear that the openly extremist line of Menahem Begin went into a blind alley. It could not force Arab peoples that are suffering from the Israeli aggression, including the Palestinian Arabs, to retreat, could not force them to give up their lawful demands, and it evoked protests in many countries.

Dissatisfaction with this policy is growing in Israel, too. The latest reports from Tel Aviv show, PRAVDA writes, that the openly extremist course causes differences even in the Israeli cabinet. But M. Begin, backed by the influential imperialist and Zionist circles, continues the line at annexation of lands of others and at denying the Palestinians the right to self-determination. Naturally, these claims doom the Middle East to a prolonged Arab-Israeli confrontation. They have nothing in common with the interests of establishing peace and fan up the cinders of conflagration.

The development of the Middle East situation shows convincingly, PRAVDA writes, that the only realistic way of ending the long-drawn out crisis is to resume collective actions, to carry through the struggle for convocation of the Geneva peace conference with the participation of all sides concerned. This is the only way to find a just solution of the crisis with taking into account the interests of all states and peoples of the area, for which the Soviet Union declared consistently.

WEST INCREASES ACTS TO SUBVERT PROGRESSIVE ARABS

LD231912Y Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

["Ideological Subversion"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 22, TASS--TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin writes: Imperialist circles in the West, which place reliance on the Arab reaction and Zionism, have stepped up lately their subversive activities in an effort to weaken the positions of the democratic forces in the Arab world and to divide the anti-imperialist front of progressive Arab states. They lay emphasis on ideological indoctrination in which they count chiefly on anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

An American-Egyptian-Saudi "international organisation for the freedom of the press and information" was established in Cairo recently. Its official aim is struggle against communism and scientific socialism. By using Saudi oil dollars and American "ideas," which Cairo was instructed to carry into life, it is planned to launch a broad anti-communist campaign which is to include the publication of a daily newspaper, a magazine and books, production of films, etc.

Some Western press organs have made statements in unison with the aspirations of the apologists of anticommunism from the Cairo organisation. Thus the Paris newspaper LE FIGARO, referring to the threadbare myth about "the Soviet menace," tries to prove that Israel is allegedly "an objective ally of the Arab countries" in face of a gradual but steady penetration by the Soviet Union into Africa and Asia.

To believe LE FIGARO the barbarous bombings of Arab villages and cities by Israeli Phantoms of American make, the punitive Israeli raids in southern Lebanon, reprisals by the occupation authorities against the Arab population on the Western Bank of the Jordan River, in the Gaza Strip and other aggressive sallies by the Israeli military, are only a manifestation of "good allied sentiments," while the forcible seizure and occupation of Arab lands by Israel were evidently meant to promote the development and strengthening of "allied" relations between the aggressor and the victims of aggression.

In their anti-Sovietism they in LE FIGARO seem ready to combine incompatible things, to bring into one camp the aggressor and its victims in order to make anti-Soviet notes sound louder and to return again, under any pretext, to the notorious "Soviet menace"--an absurd logic, indeed!

It is not hard to see that the aim of the imperialist policy of ideological subversion is to push the Arab countries onto the road of humiliating concessions to the Israel aggressor, the road chosen by Egypt, to weaken them and to make them obey the diktat of the aggressive reactionary circles of the West, to isolate them from their natural allies--the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. But the practice of international relations has shown convincingly that their card on anticommunism and anti-Sovietism is a beaten card. People in the Arab world know well that it is the Soviet Union that came to the assistance of the Arabs at critical moments of their new history. They know well the selflessness and effectiveness of this assistance. People in the Arab countries also highly assess the Soviet Union's policy of supporting the just struggle of the Arabs, a policy based on the demand for withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories and for realisation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine as the necessary conditions for establishing a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO IRAN CRITICIZED

LD251426Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Commentary by TASS correspondent Oleg Anichkin]

[Text] Recently, the press has been giving some attention to Peking's diplomatic activities in the Persian Gulf region. More and more high-ranking Chinese officials are visiting this area. The visit to Iran by PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his meeting with the shah of Iran, the prime minister and foreign minister has in particular attracted the attention of foreign observers.

No information has been made available by the Iranian press on the aims of PRC foreign minister and the issues raised during his talks in Teheran. However, his interview with KEYHAN and his remarks before his departure clarify the objectives of his visit. The interview clearly demonstrates that during his visits to Persian Gulf states and Iran, the PRC foreign minister persisted in pursuing anti-Soviet goals. Contrary to established facts, he claimed that the USSR was the enemy of all nations. He also reiterated unfounded claims from the Peking propaganda machine about Soviet attempts to dominate the world, about its preparation for war and so forth. It appears that not only was this Chinese visitor trying to warn Iran about a Soviet threat but also tried to expand China's influence in the Persian Gulf under the pretext of Soviet threat.

As we know, Huang Hua also tried during his Teheran visit to promote Chinese contacts with Persian Gulf states. Meanwhile, he attempted to persuade Iran that these contacts not only would serve the interests of China but also those of Iran. To seek Iran's approval, Huang Hua claimed that recent revolutionary events in Afghanistan, a neighbor of Iran's, could have undesirable consequences for Iran. In order to achieve this aim, he repeated certain provocative statements about the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. Obviously, while the PRC foreign minister was talking of his anxiety about the situation in the Persian Gulf region and shedding crocodile tears about the fate of Afghanistan, he was simply being a hypocrite. Obviously, he is not worried about the situation in the Persian Gulf or the future of the region's states; he has other aims in mind. China's objectives are aimed at sowing the seeds of anti-Sovietism. Moreover, Peking's leaders are trying to prepare the ground for the expansion of their influence and consolidating their positions.

It is common knowledge that such policies can only lead to disturb the balance, disrupt the security and aggravate relations between neighboring states as well as result in armed confrontations. The fact of Peking's involvements and provocations in Southeast Asia and Africa substantiate this. As no official statement was issued at the end of the talks, political observers ask whether the remarks of the PRC foreign minister revealed everything that was discussed in Teheran. The Iranian press tends to agree with this. Meanwhile, according to foreign news agency reports, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is to visit Iran in the near future.

YAR PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION, PDRY STATEMENT NOTED

LD250456Y Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

["Vigilance Is Necessary"--TASS headline]

[Text] Aden, June 25, TASS--The president of the Yemen Arab Republic, Al-Ghashmi, was killed yesterday in his office. According to reports reaching here, the death of the head of the north Yemeni state was caused by a bomb explosion. Less than a year ago Al-Ghashmi came to power as a result of the assassination of the lawful head of state Ibrahim al-Hamadi.

Saudi Arabia is trying to use the murder of the president for groundless and lying accusations against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

A statement by the south Yemeni government was published here. It says that the assassination of President al-Ghashmi is a new link in the chain of the imperialist plot intended to undermine relations between the two parts of Yemen, to generate tension between them. The Government of Democratic Yemen voiced confidence that this plot will fail and that the peoples of the north and south of Yemen will show vigilance in respect of this plot.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN IRAQ FOR VISIT

LD251410Y Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, June 25, TASS--Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, who has arrived here for an official visit, is to hold talks with Iraqi officials. Iraq's achievements in all fields, he said upon arrival, are of great importance for strengthening its position and role in the international arena. Poland attaches great importance to the development of relations with Iraq in the interests of joint struggle against machinations by imperialism and reaction.

FURTHER MATERIAL ON TURKISH DELEGATION'S VISIT TO USSR

Political Document Issued

LD231550Y Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

["Political Document on the Principles of Goodneighboruly and Friendly Cooperation Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Turkish Republic"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 23, TASS--Follows the full text of the political document on the principles of goodneighbourly and friendly cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Turkish Republic:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Turkish Republic,

Taking into consideration the aims and desire of the two countries to further strengthen relations of goodneighbourhood and friendly cooperation, that is developing in accordance with principles of equality, mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and mutual advantage,

Being convinced that the maintenance, in accordance with the aims and principles of the Charter of the United Nations organization and the principles and accords of the final act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, of the spirit of mutual trust and cooperation that were laid down in relations between the two states already at the period of their formation by V. I. Lenin and K. Ataturk, will be in the interests of the two countries,

Expressing confidence that the strengthening of their relations within the framework of these aims and principles will make a contribution to the process of detente in the given area, in Europe and in the whole world, and, consequently, to the attainment of genuine peace,

Noting that the 1972 declaration on principles of goodneighbourly relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey is an important stage along the road of strengthening the atmosphere of mutual good will and serves the development of cooperation between the two countries,

Declaring that the practical implementation of the provisions of the final act and observance in balanced form of the aims of this document will make an important contribution to turning detente into a permanent, viable and all-embracing process,

Again confirming their adherence to the aims and principles of the Charter of the United Nations Organization,

State that in the aims of further strengthening relations of goodneighbourhood and friendly cooperation they will guide themselves in their actions by the following:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Turkish Republic state their resolve:

To apply in relations between each other and in the cause of strengthening these relations the declaration of principles of the final act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

To develop in accordance with this in balanced form relations of goodneighbourhood and cooperation on the basis of respect for sovereignty, equality, way of life, public order and territorial integrity of each other, non-interference into internal affairs, mutual security and advantage,

To preserve the borders of the two countries as borders of goodneighbourhood and friendly cooperation,

To thoroughly observe in their mutual relations principles of non-use of force or threat of force, and also of renunciation of the granting of their territory for the perpetuation of aggression and subversive actions against other states, this being envisaged by the provisions of the final act concerning security in Europe.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Turkish Republic declare their mutual resolve:

To cooperate within the framework of international organizations and conferences in those instances when this is useful and accords with their mutual interests,

To expand, considering the contribution that this will make to the strengthening of detente and development of bilateral relations, mutual exchange of views between their official representatives by way of contacts to be implemented through diplomatic channels,

To attach special importance to the integrity and equivalence of the principles of the final act,

To consistently press for a further deepening of the process of detente in international relations and for spreading it to all areas of the world by way of developing the political, military, economic and humanitarian aspects of this process,

To support and to strive to make a positive contribution to all efforts directed at the attainment of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, considering the fact that the race in the field of nuclear and conventional arms not only threatens peace and the process of detente but also leads to negative consequences both in the economic field and from the point of view of security on the national and international plane, obstructs the development of international cooperation and the effective study and solution of the problem of backwardness in the world,

To display within this framework respect for the thorough observance in disarmament initiatives of the security interests of both their own countries and of all other states as well,

To support efforts of developing countries in strengthening their national sovereignty and economic independence, and to come out against all forms of imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Turkish Republic express resolve:

To exert the necessary efforts to develop economic and technical cooperation in various fields and also of trade relations in a balanced and long-term form ensuring advantage to both countries, and to make more extensive use of existing possibilities,

To jointly facilitate the development of cooperation and exchanges in the field of culture, art, science, tourism and sport with the aim of strengthening the atmosphere of mutual respect and trust between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Turkish nation,

To develop between them scientific and technical cooperation and with these aims to study the possibility of conducting joint research in the field of industry, agriculture, energy, transport and public health, on which agreement will be reached between the two countries.

The provisions and principles of this political document, which does not pursue any aims other than to contribute to the cause of peace, security and mutually advantageous cooperation and is not directed against any state, comprise a single whole and do not affect the rights or obligations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Turkish Republic under any agreements.

For the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

A.N. Kosygin

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

Moscow, June 23, 1978

For the Government of the Turkish Republic

Bulent Ecevit

Prime minister

Ecevit Press Conference

LD232252Y Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 23, TASS--Today was a big event not only in the development of Turkish-Soviet relations but also from the viewpoint of cooperation in the whole world, the prime minister of Turkey, Bulent Ecevit, said at a press conference here today.

The political document on principles of goodneighbourhood and friendly cooperation between the Soviet Union and Turkey, that was signed in Moscow today, Bulent Ecevit said, demonstrates the mutual trust of the two countries and will serve as a firm foundation for the further development of friendly relations.

My government, he stressed, [words indistinct] the fundamental principle of its foreign policy the establishment of an atmosphere of mutual trust and friendly cooperation with all countries of our region, with neighboring countries and first of all with its friend the Soviet Union. We believe that a country can ensure its security and contribute to the cause of strengthening peace only by way of creating good relations with its neighbours.

(?I) hope agreement on the delimitation of the continental shelf between the USSR and Turkey in the Black Sea, (?achieved in) less than a week, is excellent evidence of the existence of mutual trust between our countries. In many instances the solution of such questions requires several months and even years.

The signing of the programme of cultural and scientific exchanges with the USSR, where cultural life and art are so developed, the Turkish premier noted, will undoubtedly facilitate the strengthening of understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Touching on the accord that was reached to conclude a long-term trade agreement between the two countries, the prime minister noted that for Turkey this was a new experience but that without doubt it would do much for the development of the national economy (?and for) the country's industrialisation.

As an example he cited the arrangement that already starting with next year Turkey will annually receive three million tons of Soviet [word indistinct]. It is also intended to commence cooperation in the field of energy and industrial construction. Bulent Ecevit said that a regular meeting of the mixed commission on economic cooperation will be held in September and discuss projects of building new enterprises. The Soviet Union and Turkey, he said, have decided to increase the volume of tourism and expand cooperation in the field of sport.

In conclusion the prime minister of the Turkish Republic said that his meetings and talks with such a prominent statesman as the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and with the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Aleksey Kosygin, had impressed him very much. [passage indistinct] development of Soviet-Turkish relations.

They are making a considerable contribution to the cause of ensuring and strengthening universal peace, of deepening the process of relaxation of international tension and I am convinced that the Soviet leaders are absolutely sincere in their striving to develop this process.

Visit to Theater

LD231817Y Moscow TASS in English 0907 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 22, TASS--Turkey's Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit was present today at Moscow's Bolshoi theatre at the showing of Andrey Petrov's ballet "Creation of the World" that was performed by ballet dancers of Minsk, the Belorussian capital. Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Alcksey Kosygin was together with the guest in the central box that was decked out with state flags of Turkey and the Soviet Union. The national anthems of Turkey and the Soviet Union were played before the performance started.

Luncheon for Kosygin

LD231850Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, today gave a luncheon in honor of Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Also attending the luncheon were Comrades Gromyko, Demichev, Solomentsev and other officials. During the luncheon Bulent Ecevit and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin exchanged friendly toasts. Ecevit also visited the USSR exhibition of economic achievements today.

Baybakov Cetin Talks

LD231819Y Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 22, TASS--Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov today received State Minister of the Republic of Turkey Hikmet Cetin. They discussed questions of further development and deepening of commercial and economic relations between the USSR and Turkey.

Gromyko-Okcun Meeting

LD231816Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, today received Okcun, the Turkish foreign minister, who is in Moscow in connection with the official visit of Prime Minister Ecevit of the Turkish Republic to the Soviet Union. During their conversation they continued the exchange of opinions on several international problems of mutual interest.

Departure for Kiev

LD240046Y Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 23, TASS--The prime minister of the Turkish Republic Bulent Ecevit, now paying an official visit to the USSR, left Moscow for Kiev today. At the airport, decked out with state flags of the two countries, the guest was seen off by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, foreign minister of the USSR. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 23 June adds that Ecevit also was seen off by "Solomentsev and other officials."] A guard of honour was lined up and national anthems of Turkey and the Soviet Union were played.

Arrival in Kiev

LD232323Y Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Kiev, June 23, TASS--The prime minister of the Turkish Republic, Bulent Ecevit, now on an official visit in the USSR, today arrived in Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, from Moscow.

At Borispol airport decorated with flags of Turkey, the Soviet Union and the Ukraine, the prime minister and the Turkish statesmen accompanying him were welcomed by the Chairman of the Ukraine's Council of Ministers Aleksandr Lyashko and other officials. In his trip the guest is being accompanied by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov.

Talks With Lyashko, Other Activities

LD241532Y Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Kiev, June 24, TASS--The Soviet-Turkish talk in Moscow were very fruitful. This is a new stage in the development of our relations, said Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit of Turkey today during a meeting with Aleksandr Lyashko, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukraine. The Turkish prime minister is staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. I have come to the Ukraine, the prime minister said, because Turkey is to develop actively its relations with this Soviet republic. It would be good, he said, to link the Odessa-Varna ferry line with Trapezund. Such a transport triangle would facilitate the development of our economic ties, Bulent Ecevit said.

In conclusion the guest said that the Turkish side intends to develop more faster its trade with the Soviet Union. This will be facilitated by the long-term trade agreement concluded between the USSR and Turkey for the first time, he stressed.

Aleksandr Lyashko told the guest about the successes of the Ukraine. "The Ukrainian people," he stressed, "first acquired statehood as a result of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Ukraine today is a highly-developed industrial-agrarian republic, with its national economy being dominated by heavy industries, such as metallurgy, machine-building, instrument-making, coal, chemical, power production, and other industries.... It produces more ferrous metals than any other country in Europe. Its agriculture has made good progress, and so has culture and science during the years of Soviet power. Universal ten-year education is free; 850,000 students studying at various educational establishments in the Ukraine are paid grants by the state. Much is being done to improve public health. There are 34 doctors and 680 hostpial beds per ten thousand of population. These are the highest figures in the world."

The prime minister of Turkey visited today the Eternal Glory Park and laid a wreath at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb. By a minute of silence he paid a tribute to the memory of the Soviet soldiers who fell in battle for the freedom and independence of their homeland. A guard of honor was lined up and the national anthems of the Republic of Turkey, the Soviet Union and the Ukraine played.

Bulent Ecevit and persons accompanying him made a sightseeing tour of the city. They were shown construction projects, historical and architectural monuments and museums. The guest visited the Kiev-Pechersky architectural reserve, a kind of museum township, which is visited yearly by more than 1.9 million people. 40 unique monuments of architecture have been brought together there.

At the museum of Ukrainian folk decorative art, the guests saw works of folk art remarkable for their national colouring.

The guests made a trip on the Dnieper River.... The national flag of Turkey was hosted on the motorship in honour of Bulent Ecevit.

Departure for Turkey

LD250938Y Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Kiev, June 25, TASS--The prime minister of Turkey, Bulent Ecevit, left here for home today after an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The Turkish head of government was received by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and held talks with Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Andrey Gromyko, foreign minister. A political document on the principles of goodneighbour and friendly cooperation between the USSR and Turkey, an agreement on delimitation of the continental shelf, and a scientific and cultural cooperation program were signed between the two countries during his visit.

While in the Ukraine, Bulent Ecevit met Aleksandr Lyashko, chairman of the Council of Ministers of that republic. During their conversation the Turkish prime minister said that his talks in the Soviet Union were very fruitful. He stressed that these talks "mark a new stage in the development of Soviet-Turkish relations which will continue to develop on the basis of mutual confidence that is characteristic of the relations between our two countries."

Before his departure the guest said that he was very pleased with the results of his trip to the Soviet Union. "This visit confirmed that states belonging to different defence blocs and having different social systems can fight jointly for peace, live in friendship, and develop mutually beneficial cooperation. An example of this are relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union," the prime minister said.

Communique Issued

LD251756Y Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

["Joint Soviet-Turkish Communique"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 25, TASS--The prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, Bulent Ecevit, was staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government from June 21 to June 25, 1978.

During his stay in the Soviet Union, the prime minister of the Republic of Turkey was received by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

Friendly and constructive talks were held by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin and member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko with Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey Bulent Ecevit, Foreign Minister of Turkey Gunduz Ikcun and State Minister Hikmet Cetin.

Taking part in the talks from the Soviet side were Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkohipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov, USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev, Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for External Economic Relations Semen Skachkov, USSR Ambassador in Turkey Aleksey Rodionov.

Taking part in the talks from the Turkish side were Turkey's ambassador in the USSR Namik Yilga, General Secretary of the Turkish Foreign Ministry Sukru Elkdag, Counsellor of the Ministry of Industry and Technology Ferit Tuzun, Deputy Counsellor of the Ministry of Power and Natural Resources Atilla Candir, General Secretary for External Trade of the Turkish Ministry of Commerce Turgut Carikli.

Turkey's prime minister and the persons accompanying him visited industrial enterprises and cultural establishments in Moscow and Kiev and familiarised themselves with different aspects of life of the Soviet people. Warm welcome was accorded to the distinguished Turkish guest. This reflects goodneighbourly relations existing between the two countries.

During his stay in Moscow, the head of the Turkish Government laid wreaths at the Lenin Mausoleum and at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb.

During the talks that were held in the atmosphere of mutual understanding, respect and sincereity, the sides thoroughly discussed Soviet-Turkish relations and also had an exchange of opinions on topical international problems of mutual interest.

The sides pointed to great importance of summit meetings of the leaders of the two countries which enrich considerably relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey and make these relations more purposeful and fruitful, and confirmed their intention to continue such contacts in future.

The sides pointed out that continuation--in accordance with the goals and principles of the United Nations Charter and the principles and provisions of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe--of the traditions that were laid down in relations between the two states by Vladimir Lenin and Kemal Ataturk meets the interests of both countries. The sides pointed out that the widening and enrichment of their relations in different spheres in the framework of these goals and principles meets the interests of both states and is a considerable contribution to the process of detente and to genuine peace in the area, in Europe, and all over the world.

During the visit, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin and Prime Minister of Turkey Bulent Ecevit signed a political document on the principles of good-neighbourly and friendly cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Turkey.

It was pointed out that the political document opens new prospects for further development of goodneighbourly, friendly cooperation between the USSR and Turkey. The sides also emphasised that the main goals of this document are fully in keeping with the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The talks on delimitation of the continental shelf in the Black Sea between the Soviet Union and Turkey were held on Turkey's proposal. During these talks, that were held in Moscow in a constructive spirit and in the atmosphere of good will, the sides agreed to delimit the continental shelf in the Black Sea on the basis of the principles of justice and equality taking into account other pertinent norms of international law. As a result of this the agreement was signed between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on delimitation of the continental shelf in the Black Sea between the Soviet Union and Turkey.

For the USSR, the agreement was signed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. For Turkey, the agreement was signed by Turkey's Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun.

The sides deemed it useful and decided to exchange opinions on the possibility of concluding an agreement on the area of traffic supervision in the Black Sea.

The sides exchanged opinions on the state and further development of economic cooperation and agreed that the Soviet side will continue rendering economic and technical assistance to the Republic of Turkey in the construction of industrial and power projects. These questions will be discussed at the third meeting of the mixed intergovernmental Soviet-Turkish commission on economic cooperation which will be held in Moscow in September this year.

The sides agreed to instruct their competent bodies to prepare within a short period a long-term agreement on economic cooperation and trade relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Turkey.

The sides decided to sign shortly a three-year commercial agreement intending to increase 100-150 per cent the volume of trade between the two countries over this period.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the results of Soviet-Turkish cooperation in culture, science and sports and expressed their striving to intensify their contacts in these spheres. They believe that further widening of cultural, scientific and sports exchanges will promote the increase of mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries. A programme of cultural and scientific exchange between the two countries for 1978-1980 was signed during the visit.

Assessing the development of the international situation, the sides point out with satisfaction that there now exist many opportunities for deepening and consolidating detente and, specifically, stress that the full implementation of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is a very important element in consolidating mutual trust and in developing cooperation. They confirm their strong determination to continue promoting the consolidation of detente in international relations, filling it with concrete contents and its gradual spreading to all areas of the world.

Special attention was paid during the talks to the state of affairs in Europe.

The Soviet Union and Turkey declare again that all states that participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe should implement consistently and in full volume the principles and provisions of the final act so as thus to deepen steadily the process of the relaxation of tensions, to consolidate trust and security and to develop cooperation. In this connection, the sides noted with satisfaction that the main positive results of the Belgrade meeting was the fact that all countries participating in it confirmed the readiness to continue this process. Besides that, the importance of the meeting to be held in Madrid in 1980 was emphasised.

The Soviet Union and Turkey are convinced, as ever, that genuine ensurance of security in the world is inseparable from the implementation of effective measures aimed at ending the arms race, at ensuring general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under effective international control. In this connection, the sides attach great importance to the work of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament.

The sides emphasised again the importance of strict observance of all provisions of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty so as to enhance the effectiveness of the treaty and pointed to the need of observing international norms taking into consideration security of countries that renounced production of nuclear weapons.

Pointing to the need of consolidating detente also with measures in the military sphere, the sides confirmed their views about achieving agreement at the talks in Vienna on reduction of armed forces and armaments and on associated measures in central Europe with due account for the agreed-upon principle of undiminished security of each interested state.

Proceeding from the provisions of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Soviet Union and Turkey declare again for discussing on the scale of entire Europe cooperation in environmental protection, development of transport and energetics.

The sides held a useful exchange of opinions on the Cyprus issue. They declared for the speediest solution of the Cyprus issue in a peaceful way through positive and constructive talks between the two communities of Cyprus on the basis of respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity of Cyprus and its policy of non-alignment, with observance of the lawful rights and interests of the Turkish and Greek communities of Cyprus and ensuring their peaceful life in the atmosphere of complete security.

The sides expressed concern with the fact that the Middle East problem remains unsolved. They confirmed identity of views with regard to the need of withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab lands occupied in 1967, recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to decide their future themselves, including their right to create their own state, and with regard to preservation of independence and ensuring security of all states of the area.

Expressing concern with the latest events in Africa, both sides emphasized the need of achieving solution of existing problems by Africans, alone, without outside interference, in accordance with the charters and resolutions of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity. The sides pointed out that they support the efforts aimed at undelayed and complete elimination of all kinds of racism and colonialism and at ending apartheid.

The sides discussed the state of affairs at the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and confirmed the intention to continue exerting efforts to achieve a mutually-acceptable agreement on a new convention on the law of the sea which would ensure lawful rights and interests of all states, would regulate the urgent question of the use of world ocean and its resources and would promote consolidation of peaceful, equitable and mutually-advantageous cooperation on the high seas.

Pointing to great importance of the United Nations in the preservation of peace and international security and in the development of cooperation and peaceful relations among states in all spheres, the sides expressed conviction of the need to strengthen this organisation and enhance its effectivity in ensuring peace and international security through thorough observance by all countries of the goals and principles of its charter.

The sides unanimously declared that the talks they held were fruitful and constructive and that the results achieved are an important contribution to further development of goodneighbourliness and friendly cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Turkey.

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev confirmed an invitation to President of the Republic of Turkey Fahri Koruturk to make an official visit to the Soviet Union at a time convenient for both sides. Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey Bulent Ecevit invited Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Aleksey Kosygin to make an official visit to Turkey. This invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Economic Cooperation

LD251730Y ANATOLIA in Turkish to Turkey 1350 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Kiev, 25 June, ANATOLIA--The fourth agreement resulting from the bilateral talks initiated during Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit's visit to the Soviet Union was signed this morning. This latest agreement envisages economic cooperation between the two countries.

The agreement, initialled by Minister of State Hikmet Cetin and the Soviet minister of planning, raises the annual value of the trade and industrial exchange between Turkey and the Soviet Union to $1 billion.

According to the agreement, the Soviet Union will make new industrial contributions to Turkey's development. The Soviet Union will also build nuclear and hydroelectric power stations in Turkey. In addition, the Soviet Union will assist in the establishment of tourist facilities and prefabricated houses.

The economic cooperation agreement signed today is for a 3-year period. The new protocol increases the economic cooperation ties between the two countries by at least two and one half times.

Turkey will pay for the gasoline and other goods and technology it will receive from the Soviet Union with traditional agricultural products, and with industrial products and nonferrous metals. A novel feature introduced by this protocol is the provision for Soviet contribution to prospecting for petroleum and natural gas in Turkey.

SOVIET DELEGATION MEETS GREEK PARTY LEADERS

LD231858Y Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Athens, June 23, TASS--A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, now in Greece on a visit, met the leaders of the parties represented in the Greek parliament--the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece, H. Florakis; the chairman of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement, A. Papandreou; the chairman of the Democratic Centre Party, Y. Zigdis, as well as the chairman of the United Democratic Left, I. Iliou. The deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet had a conversation with A. Zaimis, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Greece, and representatives of the Greece-USSR Friendship Society. During these meetings opinions were exchanged concerning Greek-Soviet relations and other international problems. The need was stressed for further developing Greek-Soviet relations in all fields on the basis of mutual benefit and in the interests of peace in the Mediterranean and throughout the world. H. Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece, told the guests about the work of the Greek communists in carrying out the decisions of the tenth congress of the party and in the struggle for democracy and social progress. He stressed the importance for Greece of the development and strengthening of Greek-Soviet relations in the present period when the Greek people face serious problems. A. Papandreou said during the meeting with the delegation of the Supreme Soviet that the further improvement of Greek-Soviet relations in the economic, commercial, cultural and other fields was necessary for strengthening peace and security in the Mediterranean.

Returns to Moscow

LD241907Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from Athens today. It was in Greece on an official visit.

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION'S VISIT TO ZAIRE REPORTED

OW252143Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 25 Jun 78 OW

[Text] A high-level military delegation headed by Chih Hao-tien, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, arrived in Kinshasa on 24 June to discuss with Zairian President Mobutu the issues of weapons supplies and training for the Zairian Armed Forces.

A group of Chinese naval training officers have already been working in Zaire. Earlier, on his visit to Zaire's Shaba Province, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua agreed that Peking would supply tanks, patrol boats and other combat techniques.

Peking has officially approved of NATO's armed intervention in Zaire.

PRC, NATO Goals

LD260446Y Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

["At One With NATO"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, June 25, TASS--A high-placed PRC military delegation, headed by deputy Chief of General Staff Chih Hao-tien, has arrived in Kinshasa. It will hold talks with representatives of the Mobutu regime on the delivery to Zaire of Chinese military hardware, including tanks and patrol boats.

China has embarked on the road of close military cooperation with Zaire following the armed intervention unleashed in that country by NATO countries under U.S. leadership. Held in Kinshasa early this month were talks between the PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua and President Mobutu. Later a group of Chinese naval experts came to Zaire and, to quote the Zairian newspaper SALONGO, will train Zairian navymen "within the framework of agreements on military cooperation concluded by the two countries."

Addressing newsmen at Kinshasa airport Chih Hao-tien again declared China's full support for the NATO armed intervention in Zaire and described as a "brilliant victory" the massacre of rebels in Shaba Province by NATO cutthroats.

The New York TIMES says that the strategic plans of the PRC and the United States coincide not only in Zaire but also in other parts of Africa. The paper writes, in particular, about the Peking leadership's readiness to cooperate with Washington in "settling" the problem of Rhodesia whose people is conducting a liberation struggle against the racist regime.

Budapest, June 25, TASS--China's role in Africa is to support the most reactionary regimes and groupings, stated the general secretary of the African Independence party of Senegal S. Sissoko in an interview to the newspaper NEPSZABADSAG. This patently manifested itself in China's attitude to the events in Zaire's Shaba Province.

Warsaw, June 25, TASS--Peking supports the regime in Kinshasa and the imperialist neocolonialist intervention in Zaire, writes the Polish weekly PANORAMA. It not only approves of the expansion of NATO's military positions in Africa but also incites to this the countries of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc.

Helsinki, June 25, TASS--The present Peking leadership openly pursued a course of drawing together with NATO, writes the Finnish newspaper KANSAN UUTISET. These ties are acquiring such a nature that China is being increasingly called "a new member of NATO".

SOVIET GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON AFRICA HIGHLY EVALUATED

LD260429Y Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 25, TASS--The foreign press and prominent foreign public figures highly evaluate the Soviet Union's clear and consistent policy in respect of Africa, as outlined in the Soviet Government statement.

This document evoked extensive comments in Ethiopia. Publishing a detailed summary of the statement under the heading "In Its Relations with African Countries the Soviet Union Firmly Adheres to the Principles of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Peoples for Independence and Freedom", the ETHIOPIAN HERALD says that the USSR consistently sides with the forces defending the cause of national independence, social progress and democracy.

The fact is generally known that the Soviet Union upholds the cause of liquidating the racist regime in Rhodesia and handing over full power to the Zimbabwe people, writes the newspaper VOICE OF UGANDA. Respecting the right of every people to independently choose the road of its development, the USSR strongly condemns the military and political interference of imperialists in the internal affairs of African countries.

"We, Africans, fully share the USSR's concern that imperialist interference in African affairs has now acquired a particularly dangerous and cynical nature", said Joe Djela, secretary of the African National Congress of South Africa. The armed conflict in the Horn of Africa provoked by the imperialists, the unceasing military provocations against Angola, the intervention by NATO in Zaire, the creation of the so-called "pan-African" but in reality anti-African armed force under the command of NATO officers, the coup in the Comoros perpetrated by hirelings of colonialists present a serious threat to international peace and security.

He called on all the people of the continent for unity in the struggle against neo-colonialists who are trying to restore the old order in Africa.

"Imperialism is preparing a new offensive against Africa's progressive forces"--such is the heading in JORNAL DE ANGOLA that published the Soviet Government statement. The paper says that the intensified intrigues by imperialism in Africa threaten the cause of international detente. At the same time the magazine stresses that the disinterested aid by the USSR, Cuba, and other states of the socialist community to progressive African countries and to national-liberation movements fully and entirely accords with the spirit and aims of the United Nations Charter and decisions of competent international forums.

The Mozambican newspaper NOTICIAS regards the Soviet statement as "a serious warning to the NATO strategists in Africa". In this statement, the paper stresses, the Soviet Union draws attention to the impermissibility of imperialist aggressive actions in Africa that create a threat to universal peace.

The Tunisian AL-AMAL writes that along with NATO countries and South Africa the Peking leadership, too, has become a vigorous participant in the whipping up of tension in Africa. The Peking leadership has teamed up with imperialism, the forces of aggression and reaction, neocolonialism and racism.

The Lebanese AS-SAFIR published the full text of the statement. It points out that imperialist forces strive to attach African military groupings to the NATO bloc and to spread the bloc's aggressive activities to the African Continent.

INCREASE IN ARMED PROVOCATIONS OF ANGOLA CHARGED

LD231038Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Vsevolod Shishkovskiy commentary]

[Text] Imperialist forces and their proteges in Africa are stepping up armed provocations against the People's Republic of Angola. Racist forces of the Republic of South Africa, operating from the territory of Namibia which they occupy, the other day made a fresh incursion into Angolan territory, this time in Cunene Province.

One cannot fail to notice, our commentator Vsevolod Shishkovskiy writes, that the sharp increase in aggressive acts against the People's Republic of Angola coincides with expanding armed intervention by NATO and certain African countries in Zaire. The progressive press of independent Africa rightly points out in this connection that the present events in Zaire are far from being an isolated episode but are part of the pan-African strategy of the United States, which even prior to this had been making strenuous attempts to overthrow the legal Government of Angola. I would remind you that in this period the CIA spent almost $32 million on its Angolan operation.

Judging by all accounts, Washington has not given up its formal plans for an offensive against the continent's national liberation forces. There have been numerous reports about fresh aggression being prepared against Angola. Along the republic's northern border there has been a large-scale concentration of Zairian troops. There is a concentration there, too of FNLA and UNITA counterrevolutionary bands, with whom in recent months specialists of NATO countries, CIA agents and even servicemen of the Chilean fascists junta have been working extensively.

Mercenaries, prepared for considerable financial reward to take part in bloody crimes against peaceful inhabitants in the border areas of Angola, are hastening from Western capitals to the assistance of the bandits. Together with this UNITA bands are also drawn up toward the southern borders of the republic from the territory of Namibia, and they are being delivered there by Republic of South Africa troops.

In short, it is a matter of preparations for a fresh attempt by the forces of international imperialism, racism and reaction to exacerbate the situation in that part of Africa and by any means to retrieve their lost positions.

Independent Africa sees in the actions by Western imperialist circles the aspiration at all costs to weaken and, if they can manage it, to destroy the unity of the African countries and thereby disunite them in the face of the pressure being put upon them. However, these criminal schemes of international imperialism and its minions are doomed to failure. Their intrigues are being countered by independent Africa with genuine African solidarity, the unified will of freedom-loving peoples, and their determination to defend the independence of their countries and their free internal development.

MADAGASCAR PRESIDENT ON 'AGGRESSION' OF IMPERIALISM

LD242206Y Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Antananarivo, June 24, TASS--Imperialism seeks to colonize Africa again, said President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Didier Ratsiraka here. Imperialism, the president emphasised, is committing an undisguised aggression against African peoples. This calls for coordination of actions of the states of the continent against the common enemy. Imperialism's intervention is an indisputable and disgraceful fact in the Indian Ocean area, just as in Zaire and other African countries.

Western powers under the pretext of defending their subjects deem it possible to send at any time troops to independent African countries, creating a threat to world peace. I do not remember Algeria, Mozambique, Guinea or the Soviet Union sending their troops to Europe to protect their citizens, Didier Ratsiraka said. We, the Africans, in West European countries are subjected to all sorts of oppression and defend our rights only through diplomatic channels, but not through the forces of arms.

Touching upon designs of the forces of imperialism and reaction against Madagascar, Didier Ratisiraka said that they had been a full failure. The Malagasy revolution, supported by the progressive countries, shall win, the president of Madagascar emphasised.

NEW RHODESIAN RAIDS AGAINST MOZAMBIQUE REPORTED

LD241503Y Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, June 24, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Osipov reports:

The Rhodesian military staged new aggressive raids against the People's Republic of Mozambique. According to a communique of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Forces of Mozambique that was published here, units of Rhodesia's regular Army supported by bombers invaded the territory of the People's Republic of Mozambique in three populated localities of Manica Province--Sussundenga, Mansanguena and Machaila. 19 people were killed in the raid. Mortar and artillery fire and bombing caused considerable damage to civilian projects in the province. The racists seized as hostages a large group of women and children.

The People's Liberation Forces of Mozambique supported by units of peoples militia and population of the province gave a resolute rebuff to the aggressor, putting its main forces to flight. Operations to capture separate groups of racist punitives and saboteurs who are trying to cross into Rhodesia continue in a number of places now.

Over the past 14 months, the Salisbury regime staged over 350 acts of aggression against the people of Mozambique. Hundreds of houses, schools, hospitals, dykes and bridges were destroyed as a result of these raids. Dozens of populated localities in Manica, Gaza and Tete provicines were razed to the ground.

The Smith regime encouraged by the imperialist circles thus tries to intimidate Mozambique, to make it give up supporting the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe and in entire southern Africa.

INDOCHINA

VNA REPORT ON PRC BORDER PROVOCATION CITED

LD241244Y Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 24, TASS--The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY has transmitted a report on provocative actions staged by the Chinese side in the area of the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier.

It is said in the report that reactionary elements from among the Chinese living in Vietnam penetrated recently into a number of localities inhabited by national minorities of Vietnam in the northern province of Hoang Lien Hon, which borders on China, and instigated them to flee to the PRC.

These reactionary elements conducted vicious agitation in the villages inhabited by the national minorities of Meo, Dhao and Day in the counties of Bao Tang, Batsat, Sim Kai and Muong Khuong. They alleged specifically that "Meo, Dhao and Day are nationalities of Chinese origin" and that "China will soon attack Vietnam and all small nationalities in the border districts will be destroyed."

It is also said in the report that powerful loud speakers were used on the Chinese side of the frontier in a number of places for subversive propaganda among the national minorities of Vietnam.

USSR-SRV COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED IN MOSCOW

OW260051Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[Lensov report; passages in quotation marks are recorded]

[Excerpts] On 22 June, a ceremony was held in Moscow to sign a cooperation protocol between the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society and the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association. This document was signed by Comrade (Khorokhodiv), vice chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and Comrade Vu Quoc Uy, secretary general of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association Central Committee, and acting chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Comrade Lensov, our station observer, reports: Attending this ceremony were cadres of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society, progressive workers producing goods for Vietnam, and Soviet specialists who had previously worked in Vietnam. Comrades Vu Quoc Uy and Nguyen Huu Khieu, Vietnam's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, were given a warm and sincere welcome.

Addressing the participants at the ceremony, Comrade Vu Quoc Uy said:

"Since we arrived here, Soviet comrades have solicitously inquired about the latest developments in Vietnam. They are very concerned about the problems created by some neighboring countries which our people face on their way to socialist construction. They have constantly supported the (?correct) policy of our party and government. Their very effective support will certainly help us achieve success in our just struggle. Our Soviet comrades and we believe that what is correct and what is just will certainly triumph and that the solidarity and friendship between our two peoples will flourish forever."

[Lensov] The implementation of the stipulations of the cooperation protocol between the friendship associations of our two countries will contribute positively to developing friendship between them.

Comrade (Khorokhodiv), vice chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries closed the ceremony by stating: [in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation]: "Cadres of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society and all of the Soviet people consider it their sacred duty to consolidate their friendship and fraternal relations with Vietnam and contribute to Vietnam's achievements in socialist construction. We have closely followed the steady progress made by the Vietnamese workers while moving along the path chartered by the fourth [VCP] Congress and are greatly concerned about China's implementation of its big power chauvinist and unfriendly policy toward Vietnam. We are indignant at the way the Chinese leadership is grossly pressuring Vietnam and firmly believe that Vietnam's socialist construction, a just undertaking, will certainly be successful."

In his reply, Comrade Vu Quoc Uy said:

"We are very happy to sign, on behalf of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association and together with Comrade (Khorokhodiv) this 1978 cooperation protocol between the two friendship associations. This is indeed a new manifestation, a new success in the solidarity and friendship between our fraternal Soviet and Vietnamese peoples. Our Vietnamese people are deeply patriotic and are very close and sincere friends of the Soviet people who are very stern toward their enemies but who are generous and faithful toward their friends. For decades, our Vietnamese people have enjoyed the moral support and material, scientific and technical assistance of their Soviet comrades. This inestimable assistance and encouragement has helped us overcome the problems we are encountering in the defense of our fatherland and in socialist construction."

JAPAN, U.S. JOIN PRC IN ANTI-SOVIET ALLIANCE

LD231158Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Japanese press continues to comment on the government's decision to resume negotiations to conclude a so-called peace and friendship treaty with China. It is feared that the inclusion in the treaty of a "hegemony" article directed against the Soviet Union, on which Peking stubbornly insists, will link Japan with the foreign policy of the Peking leadership, which disrupts the interests of peace and security in the Far East and Asia. Even within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, particular discontent is being expressed about the statements and actions of the influential representatives of the Japanese Government who are ready to bow to pressure from Peking and conclude the treaty on Peking-dictated terms.

According to MAINICHI, members of the Seirankai group, a section of Japan's ruling party, have expressed displeasure that Foreign Minister Sonoda is ignoring the Soviet Union's warnings and declared that if Sonoda abandons Japan's national interests during the Japanese-Chinese negotiations, they will demand his resignation.

In an editorial, SANKEI SHIMBUN emphasized the just warnings given by the Soviet side against Japan's involvement in the anti-Soviet strategy of China under pressure from the United States. Since the visit to Peking by Brzezinski, U.S. presidential assistant on national security, the paper points out, the outline of the joint strategy of the United States and China directed against the USSR has become increasingly clear. Under these conditions the Soviet Union correctly assesses the Japanese-Chinese treaty as a step toward the creation of a Japanese-American-Chinese anti-Soviet front, for which Washington and Peking are striving.

It should be borne in mind, the paper writes, that because of their different (?geographical) positions, Japan and the United States cannot conduct an identical diplomatic course in relations with China or the USSR. It must be made clear that the conclusion of a Japanese-Chinese treaty in a form which would cause a deterioration in Soviet-Japanese relations would be the worst choice for Japan.

Japanese Weekly Comment

LD241544Y Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

["Instigating Policy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, June 24, TASS--There is growing concern in the Asian countries, China's neighbours, over the policy of Peking which only recently issued stentorious warnings about the danger of "Japan's militarization" and which now, in pursuance of its narrow selfish ends, is prodding Japan towards this, writes the weekly CHUGOKU JIJE KENKYU.

Some eight years ago the Peking press wrote that "big financial oligarchies in Japan are again establishing control over the country's economic life and state structure," that "Japanese monopoly capital is engaged in full-scale aggression and expansion abroad," that "Japanese militarism, having become a gendarme of American imperialism in Asia, is aspiring again for supremacy in this part of the world," and so on and so forth.

Now China openly calls for the revival of militarism in Japan and has thrown its doors wide open to those whom it formerly described as "Japanese militarists" and gives them a most hospitable reception. During a reception held last April in honour of a visiting delegation led by Lieutenant General Kenjiro Mitsuoko, retired, Liao Cheng-chih, chairman of the Sino-Japanese Friendship Society, even raised a toast to "strengthening the Japanese Self-Defence Forces." Li Hsien-nien, deputy premier of the State Council of the PRC, was still more outspoken at a meeting with a British journalist when he said that Peking is not worried by the rearmament of Japan. Military might for such a big power as Japan, he said, is quite a natural thing.

As is known, the Peking leaders now support the Japanese-American security treaty thus doing harm to the movement in Japan against this treaty.

Such a sharp change of policy by Peking in respect of Japan, the weekly says, is a result of China's adopting a new "Asian strategy." This strategy is to be consummated in the signature of a Japanese-Chinese "treaty of peace and friendship" which pushes Japan onto a dangerous anti-Soviet path.

By signing this treaty with China--it is to include an article on joint struggle "against hegemony"--Japan will actually enter into a military alliance with the PRC, which will have tragic consequences for the Japanese in the future, the weekly says in conclusion.

JAPAN-U.S.-SOVIET GAS TALKS PRODUCE AGREEMENT

LD231549Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Report by IZVESTIYA correspondent Yu. Bandura: "A Bridge Into the 21st Century"]

[Text] Tokyo--The following are at the "round table" in the IZVESTIYA correspondents' center in Tokyo: N. Osipov, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade; Kh. Anzai, chairman of the board of directors of a major Japanese gas company; and G. Boyd, the president of the El Paso corporation, which is well known outside the United States. They are assembled in the Japanese capital for a conference of Soviet, Japanese and American delegations on the implementation of the Yakutia gas project. A memorandum outlining the concrete aims in the exploration of Yakutia gas deposits and the actual operation of the project has been signed.

N. Osipov, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, commented:

The Yakutia gas deposits are very promising. Both the USSR national economy and the economic complexes of the United States and Japan are interested in using natural gas as a source of energy. It was the availability of resources and the joint interest that predetermined the common idea: to develop the deposits on the basis of tripartite Soviet-American-Japanese cooperation. The ultimate goal of the project is to extract Yakutia gas to supply the USSR economy and deliver portions to the United States and Japan. A great deal has to be done to achieve this goal: Geological survey work must be completed; the deposits must be equipped; a gas pipeline has to be built from Yakutia to the USSR's Pacific coast; port installations have to be equipped properly and a plant to condense the gas must be constructed.... This work is expected to be carried out under the terms of joint tripartite cooperation. The American and Japanese sides' participation in the project--in the form of credits and supplies of materials and equipment--will be compensated by deliveries of gas.

This conference is not the first at which we have discussed problems connected with its implementation. But I do not think I am mistaken when I say that it has been the most fruitful so far and has contributed significantly to the achievement of our aims.

I want to stress that the successful implementation of the project is significant not only for the solution of the energy problems of the USSR, the United States and Japan. Its implementation will be an important contribution to broadening and strengthening the material and technical base of cooperation among our countries and this, in turn, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev points out, will contribute to strengthening the basis of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and to the process of deepening relaxation of international tension.

An important feature of the plans for the Yakutia gas is that they stretch into the distant future. Under this project, gas deliveries will continue even at the beginning of the next century. Thus, the Yakutia gas project constitutes the first bridge from the 20th into the 21st century in the Soviet Union's economic relations with the United States and Japan and establishes guarantees for the development of these relations in the future on the basis of cooperation, equal rights and mutual advantage.

Kh. Anzai, representative of the consortium of Japanese companies and chairman of the "Tokyo Gasu" council of directors, said:

The Tokyo conference was undoubtedly successful. I see its chief success in the transition from general thoughts to the setting of specific goals on the way to realizing the project. There is no need to comment further on the significance of the Yakutia gas for the economy of Japan--a country almost totally devoid of the main sources of raw materials and, above all, energy raw materials. The implementation of the Yakutia gas project will provide a substantial contribution to resolving the task of providing Japan with stable deliveries of natural gas.

Almost 2 years ago--in August 1976--a delegation of Japanese businessmen met with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During the conversation, he cited the need to build trade and economic relations between the USSR and Japan on a long-term basis--something which would contribute to introducing the plan principle into Soviet-Japanese exchange, would strengthen the stability of contacts and would impart confidence to future relations between the two countries. The Yakutia gas project is a means of achieving this objective. Much still remains to be done to fulfill this project but it is worth making efforts to achieve this goal.

G. Boyd, president of the American El Paso oil corporation, said:

I regard the results of the Tokyo conference with profound satisfaction. We have taken a big step forward. It is generally known that the energy problem is one of the most serious national problems facing our country. The search for additional sources of natural gas--a clean high-calorie energy source--is particularly important to its solution. From this viewpoint, we are placing considerable hopes on the implementation of the Yakutia gas project.

It was not politicians but businessmen who participated in the Tokyo conference. However, this did not prevent us from approaching the discussion of the questions from positions of profound understanding of the importance of our mission. Projects like the Yakutia gas project cannot fail to contribute to deepening mutual understanding among figures from different countries and help to develop friendship among the peoples and to strengthen peace on earth.

Some 30 years ago, when Tokyo still lay in ruins, relations between the United States and the USSR were very tense. But today we have the opportunity to sit at a round table in an atmosphere of amicability and mutual understanding, to talk with one another and to solve common issues. Of course, this is helped by the relaxation of tension in the world. United efforts by businessmen in developing international economic exchange contribute to stabilizing the world situation. I have no doubt that the implementaion of the Yakutia gas project will also move in this direction.

KANEMARU PLANS MILITARY DEVELOPMENT BEFORE U.S. VISIT

LD231520Y Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, June 22, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Geronin writes: Chief of Japan's Defence Agency, Shin Kanemaru, who is now holding talks in the United States with representatives of the U.S. Government on further consolidation of military alliance, started implementing the plans discussed in Washington even before his return to Tokyo. He issued an order to the Joint Chiefs of Staff to start developing a plan of joint combat operations of the Japanese Armed Forces in case of "emergency". The chief of the Defence Agency set them the task of adhering strictly to the Japanese-U.S. security treaty.

This plan will comprise different aspects of combat operations, including land operations and operations of the navy in the sea close to Japan.

During the talks between Shin Kanemaru and U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown, a memorandum was signed on deliveries to Japan of F-15 fighter bombers and P-3C anti-submarine planes and the question on purchases by Japan of other military equipment for its armed forces was also discussed.

Before Shin Kanemaru made the visit to the United States where he met the Pentagon's chief and also Assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski, he had made trips to the NATO headquarters in Brussels, to the FRG and France. Thus, the present trip of the head of Japan's Defence Agency is aimed not only at a consolidation of the militarist alliance between Japan and the United States but also has the purpose to establish Japan's military relations with the North Atlantic Bloc as a whole.

JAPANESE-EEC CONTRADICTIONS REMAIN AFTER TOKYO TALKS

LD241944Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1503 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 24 June--Failure to remove deep contradictions was again noted at the latest round of trade talks between Japan and the EEC which ended here recently. The EEC delegation is leaving Tokyo without any specific concessions on the main point of the talks which have been in progress since February--cutting the chronic deficit in the trade between the "Nine" and Tokyo which last year reached $5.2 billion.

During the talks, the West European side again asked Japan to take specific measures to balance mutual trade by reducing its exports and increasing imports of industrial goods and reducing import controls. The West European representatives stressed that despite earlier promises, Japanese exports to Western Europe continue to rise at a fast rate. They went up almost 20 percent in the first 5 months of this year.

The Japanese side, while acknowledging the need to correct this situation, has nevertheless not made any specific commitments.

Tokyo believes that sufficient concessions have already been made and any further cutback in exports, as well as increased imports, can only weaken the position of the Japanese monopolies in their struggle against Western competitors. Striving to avoid a total breakdown in the talks the sides have agreed to continue them in Brussels in October.

The local press is forecasting a further aggravation of the differences and a further increase in pressure on Japan by the Western countries.

USSR, MPR PRICE COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN MEET IN MOSCOW

LD231521Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--An agreement on the establishment of direct links between the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee on Prices and the Mongolian Council of Ministers State Committee for Prices and Standards has been signed in Moscow.

On 20 June a meeting took place between N.T. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee on Prices, and D. Byambasuren, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers State Committee for Prices and Standards.

SOVIET PRESS CITES SOLIDARITY MONTH WITH KOREAN PEOPLE

LD251046Y Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 25, TASS--Today's Soviet newspapers carry materials devoted to the international month of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for the unification of the country on a peaceful, democratic basis. The solidarity month, which began today, is being held by the decision of the World Peace Council.

The Soviet Union has always demanded that the Korean people should be given an opportunity of deciding their destiny themselves. During the solidarity month the Soviet people demonstrate their internationalism and their support of the Korean people's just cause, PRAVDA writes in a commentary on this subject.

TRUD carries a message of greetings addressed by the AUCCTU to the Central Committee of the General Federations of Trade Unions of Korea.

The working people of the USSR firmly support the demands of the KDPR Government for total and immediate withdrawal of American troops and nuclear weapons from the southern part of the country, implementation of the resolution of the 30th General Assembly session on the creation of favourable conditions for turning armistice in Korea into a lasting peace and speeding up a peaceful unification of Korea, the message says.

In an article on the same subject, the newspaper writes that the presence of foreign troops in the south of the peninsula is the main obstacle to a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem.

The Soviet people strongly condemn the dangerous actions of Chong-hui's anti-people regime and its overseas benefactors hampering the unification of Korea, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA says.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA stresses in an article titled "In the Spirit of Solidarity" that in our days a turn to the relaxation of international tension, brought about by the growth of the forces of world socialism, tends to create favourable conditions for a peaceful settlement of problems existing in the Korean Peninsula.

BREZHNEV, USTINOV IN BELORUSSIA TO HONOR MASHEROV, MINSK

Brezhnev, Ustinov Depart on Visit

LD241840Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today left for Minsk.

He will take part in celebrations to present the Order of Lenin and Gold Star Medal to the Hero City. Leaving with him was Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

Comrade Brezhnev was seen off at the railroad station by members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Pelshe, Suslov; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Chernenko; secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Dolgikh, Ryabov, Rusakov; members of the CPSU Central Committee Pavlov, Sukanov, Shchelokov; Tsvigun, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; Blatov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; Pavlovskiy, minister of railways; and Samoteykin, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is accompanied on the trip by Aleksandrov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Mogilevets, deputy administrator of the CPSU Central Committee.

Arrival in Minsk, Activities

LD251038Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A heartfelt meeting has taken place in the capital of Belorussia. The people of Minsk today gave a warm and heartfelt welcome to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who arrived to take part in the celebrations devoted to presenting the Hero City with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal. Arriving in Minsk with Comrade Brezhnev were Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Aleksandrov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Mogilevets, deputy administrator of the CPSU Central Committee.

At 1000, the train arrived at the platform. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was heartily welcomed by Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; Polyakov, chairman of the Presidium of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet; Kiselev, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; members and candidate members of the Buro of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; Bartoshevich, first secretary of the Minsk Gorkom; members and candidate members of the gorkom Buro; first secretaries of obkoms and chairmen of republican ispolkoms; honored citizens of Minsk.

Comrade Brezhnev was handed the symbolic key to the city. Pioneers presented Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with bouquets of flowers. Hundreds of thousands of the people of Minsk came out onto the festively garbed streets and squares of the city to greet Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Banners with the slogans "Glory to the CPSU!" "Long Live the Heroic Soviet People!" "Welcome Dear Leonid Ilich!" hung on buildings and were carried by the people of the city.

Then, the motorcade arrived at Victory Square. In the center of the square is a memorial obelisk that was erected in honor of the troops of the Soviet Army and partisans who displayed courage and heroism in fighting for the motherland during the Great Patriotic War. An eternal flame burns in memory of these heroes at the monument.

A guard of honor of the Minsk garrison was formed in the square. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev then laid a wreath at the foot of the obelisk. On its scarlet ribbon is the inscription: "To the troops, partisans, members of secret organizations who fell in the struggle for the honor, freedom and independence of our motherland--from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev."

Comrades Brezhnev and Ustinov observed a minute's silence in memory of those who gave their lives defending their socialist fatherland.

Comrade Masherov, other republican leaders and veterans of the battles for the liberation of Minsk took part in the wreath-laying ceremony.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev then made a tour of the city, visiting new housing areas.

The cordial meeting of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the working people of Minsk was a vivid demonstration of the inviolable unity of the party and people and of the unanimous approval of the internal and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Soviet television carried a relay of the Minsk meeting.

Brezhnev Meets Belorussian CP Leaders

LD251706Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Today in the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party a meeting was held between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of the Belorussian Communist Party and the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. Leading workers of oblasts in the republic were also present.

Participating in the meeting were Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Aleksandrov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Mogilevets, deputy administrator of the CPSU Central Committee, who accompanied Comrade Brezhnev to Minsk.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was met by Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party; Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium; Kiselev, chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers; and other members and candidate members of the Buro of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; deputy chairmen of the Belorussian Council of Ministers; and first secretaries of obkoms and chairmen of oblispolkoms in the republic.

Comrade Masherov expressed great satisfaction over the visit of Leonid Ilich to the Hero City of Minsk. He spoke about the development of Soviet Belorussia and its capital, about the concentrated struggle of communists and all working people of the republic in fulfilling and overfulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan.

In his speech Comrade Brezhnev noted that the party organization and all working people of Belorussia are preparing to mark the 60th anniversary of the Belorussian Communist Party and the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

This is a great festival not only for the Belorussian people but also for all people of the Soviet Union. Preparations for the glorious jubilee are being made by workers of cities and villages in the republic amid a labor and political upsurge. The CPSU Central Committee, underlined Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, highly evaluates the activity of the party organization of Belorussia, the persistence and purposefulness of Belorussian communists; the implementation of the party's policy; the great work in forming a communist outlook of life among the working people and in carrying out the labor, moral, international and patriotic education of the people.

Good organization of management and political work reflects positively on the results of economic building in the republic. Industry, which displays a high speed of production growth, is successfully fulfilling and overfulfilling planned tasks. Positive evaluation and support is deserved by the work done in reconstructing and improving Belorussian villages.

But what has been achieved must not shield existing shortcomings from our gaze. We would not be communists, stressed Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, if we did not speak of shortcomings and weaknesses, and did not accord them a principled assessment. One cannot come to terms primarily with the fact that a considerable part of the industrial enterprises of Belorussia is systematically not fulfilling the plan for marketing industrial production and for an increase in labor productivity.

The republic in 1978 is also lagging behind in building the capacity for manufacturing mineral fertilizers and consumer goods. It is also lagging behind in building schools and children's departments. It is essential to investigate these facts carefully and put the building industry in order.

One also cannot pay less attention to questions regarding the return of assets, the economic program and production quality--in other words, everything connected with improving the effectiveness of the national economy. The situation is being improved here, but the rate of change can and must be much higher.

Dwelling on questions of developing agriculture, Comrade Brezhnev said that in Belorussia, as throughout the entire country, a great deal has been achieved, but there is still much to be done. Chiefly in Belorussia, although there has been a significant increase in the harvest yield of grain crops, there is a marked weakness in increasing the potato yield. There has been no notable change in this respect.

Regarding improvements in dairy products, particularly milk production, Belorussia is still significantly lagging behind neighboring Lithuania, with which it is competing. In recent years, the number of milk cows in Belorussian kolkhozes and sovkhozes has practically not increased.

Concluding his speech Comrade Brezhnev expressed the conviction that the Belorussian communists will react correctly to the sentiments expressed and will do everything necessary to overcome existing shortcomings. I am certain, said Comrade Brezhnev, that in going forward to mark your jubilee, you, comrade Belorussians, will be able to mobilize all your energy and will--in order to welcome with merit this festival--see to it that there is something that you can report to your people and the CPSU about.

The speech by Comrade Brezhnev was heard by those attending with great attention and warm approval.

Brezhnev Presents Award to Masherov

LD251358Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in Minsk today invested Petr Mironovich Masherov, Hero of Socialist Labor, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, with the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal. In the hall for the presentation of the award were Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; members and candidate members of the Buro of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; deputy chairmen of the republic's Council of Ministers; first secretaries of the obkoms of the Belorussian Communist Party; chairmen of the oblispolkom.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke during the presentation of the award. He said: [read by announcer] Dear Petr Mironovich, it gives me great satisfaction to present you today with the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal of a Hero of Socialist Labor. This distinguished award, which marks your 60th birthday, testifies to the nationwide recognition of your great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

All your life has been connected with the Belorussian SSR. You began your work activities here, and during the years of the Great Fatherland War you fought valiantly with the partisan detachments here. The homeland has highly assessed your courage. In 1944, the honorary title of Hero of the Soviet Union was conferred on you. Here in Belorussia, you grew as a party and state functionary.

The wonderful successes in economic and cultural development Belorussia has achieved are the results of the correct political course of the CPSU and of the selfless labor of the Belorussian people, which enjoy the help and support of all people of our country. At the same time these successes are the result of the fruitful organizational and political activity of the republic's party organization and the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, which you have been heading since 1965.

We are well aware how much energy, steadfastness and purposefulness you display in implementing the policy of the party and its decisions. Your many years of work are an example of selfless devotion to the people and the cause of communism. Dear Petr Moronovich, alone with this high award of the homeland, accept from me personally, and from all comrade members and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, congratulations and sincere wishes for good health, a long life and further active work for the good of our great homeland.

In reply, Comrade Masherov said: [read by announcer] Dear Leonid Ilich: Esteemed comrades: It is hard to convey the profound spiritual excitement and feeling of immense joy and special responsibility I experience in connection with the award to me of the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

In receiving the motherland's highest award from you today, I would like to express personally to you, deeply respected Leonid Ilich, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, the most sincere, most heartfelt gratitude and thanks for the great honor bestowed upon me and for the high assessment of my work, which imposes a great obligation on me. I view this award of the fatherland first and foremost as a positive assessment of the activity of the Communist Party of Belorussia and as a recognition of the impressive achievements of the working people of our republic in economic and cultural construction.

For all my services, which have received such a high appraisal, I am indebted to the party of Lenin, its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo--in which, under your direct leadership Leonid Ilich, I have been fortunate enough to work for many years. Working alongside you, I have constantly received and still receive immense all-round assistance and support. For me this is a great school of the Leninist style, a real university of true efficiency of the Leninist science of fighting and winning.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by you, Leonid Ilich, is an example to us of high adherence to party principles, wisdom and ability to think and act widely and purposefully, with a tempering faith in the inexhaustible creative potential of our socialist system and our Soviet man--a great patriot, toiler and creator.

The moving and extremely warm words you have just said about our republic, people and me personally are especially dear and meaningful to me. In reply to this inspiring assessment, the Communist Party of Belorussia and the working people of our towns and villages will work with even more initiative and even more creatively to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the 10th 5-Year Plan and your basic instructions. There are grounds for saying that the tasks facing the republic will be successfully fulfilled.

In conclusion, I consider it my duty to assure the CPSU Central Committee and you, dear Leonid Ilich personally, that I will continue to work to the fullest extent of my power and capabilities for the benefit and happiness of the Soviet people and for the further prosperity of our socialist fatherland. I will do so in the name of the triumph of communism, devoting all my experience, knowledge and energy to this great cause.

Those present in the hall warmly congratulated Comrade Masherov for receiving the motherland's high award and wished him good health and new successes in his activities for the benefit of the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

Brezhnev Speech at Minsk Ceremony

LD251944Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1355 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Speech by Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at a ceremony in Minsk to present awards to the capital of Belorussia--live]

[Text] Respected comrades, dear people of Minsk, I have been entrusted with the responsible and honorary mission of presenting to the city of Minsk, the capital of Soviet Belorussia--which has earned the honorary title of Hero City--the motherland's highest award: the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal. [applause]

Allow me, on this ceremonial and festive day, to cordially congratulate you and all the working people of the republic on this high award. [applause] Accept the warmest congratulations from the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidum and the USSR Council of Ministers. [applause]

All Soviet people today send their congratulations and greetings to the glorious Belorussian people, who are courageous, steadfast, love work, are modest, possess a developed sense of international duty, and are assuredly advancing in unity of purpose with all nations and nationalities of our motherland. [applause]

An award to cities is also, of course, an award to people. People build cities, defend them, raise them up from the ruins, provide them with amenities and transform them. Your city has lasting revolutionary traditions.

The First Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress took place here. The Minsk Red Guard volunteers, who were sent to revolutionary Petrograd, took part in the storming of the Winter Palace. And in the stern days of the war and peaceful construction Minsk communists were real leaders and organizers of the masses, consistent in their implementation of the party's political course. [applause]

Today we address our first words of thankfulness, gratitude and very great respect to those thousands and thousands of people of Minsk who opposed the Hiterites' military machine with their heroism and will for victory. [applause] Minsk was seized by the enemy, but was never conquered. [applause] Under the leadership of the underground party committee, an extended network of conspiratory groups and organizations operated in the city. Neither mass executions nor the atrocities of the punitive forces were able to crush the heroes. Minsk became a hell for the occupiers. The enemy did not feel safe for 1 day. There were 1,500 combat operations--that is the impressive result of the 3 years of struggle by the Minsk underground fighters.

Minsk was not alone. Minsk men and women were linked by thousands of connections with the partisan movement, which covered all of Belorussia. A total of 213 partisan brigades and 258 separate partisan detachments fought courageously behind enemy lines. This was truly a people's sacred war. [applause]

There are war veterans in every town, in every Belorussian village--partisans, members of secret organizations, frontline soldiers. There are many here in this hall. It is hard to find the words to express our boundless gratitude to those who saved their motherland in one of its gravest tests. Our thanks to you, and good health, dear friends! [applause]

Belorussia lost over 2 million sons and daughters. We bow our heads before the deeds of those who have entered immortality and who accepted death in saving their homeland. I ask that we stand in honor of the glorious memory of these heroes. [sounds of movement as the gathering apparently rises in its seats followed by a short pause]

Comrades: The salvos of the victory salute have died down. The epic of war has become an epic of reconstruction. Many of you probably remember Minsk as it was at the end of the war--ruins, ashes, sites overgrown with weeds. The city virtually ceased to exist. Then there was another battle, another struggle--a struggle not only to raise the capital of Belorussia from the ruins, but to make it even finer. Relying on the aid of the CPSU Central Committee, Soviet Government and the fraternal support of all union republics, the people of Minsk rebuilt their city in an unprecedently short time. Honor and glory to those who took their part in the restoration even though they didn't have time to take off their overcoats, or shirts, or embrace their closest friends and relatives returning from the front, or shed tears at their loss. [applause]

The high award to Minsk is your award also, dear comrades [applause]

I have been to many, very many of the country's cities, and I can say in all sincerity that present-day Minsk is one of the most beautiful. [applause]

Driving through the streets of Minsk, I had a feeling of profound satisfaction. This is a city that delights in the unity and wholeness of its architectural concept; modern planning; the fine way in which it has been built; the cleanliness of its streets and parks. Minsk today is not just a big industrial center of the republic, but of the entire country.

The vehicles, tractors, machine-tools, instruments, computers and optical items you produce have a fine reputation. The annual production of the city is 72 times greater than in 1940. Over 1/3 of the items have the quality mark. Minsk can be justly proud of its young but already mature science. It has boldly made its mark with considerable achievements in such fields of knowledge as physics, technical cybernetics, mathematics, nuclear power and others. Your scientists offer a good example of fruitful ties between science and production. Minsk is the center of Belorussian culture, a city that is making a worthy contribution to the development of all of multinational Soviet culture. There is a concentration here of large educational establishments where highly qualified specialists are trained, not only for the republic and the country, but also for friendly states. Your theaters are popular and widely known, as are your song and dance groups.

It is particularly pleasant to note that today in the museums of Minsk, in the names of its streets and in its majestic monuments, the memory of the town's fighting past, of the heroes of Minsk, is carefully preserved--a memory that has served and still serves as a source of patriotic feelings and labor enthusiasm. [applause]

The achievements of Soviet Belorssia, including its capital, are a living embodiment of the Leninist national policy and a realization of the creative might of the people's spiritual strength, which has been emancipated by socialism. [applause]

In congratulating the workers, engineers, technicians, scientists, cultural figures, doctors, teachers, all toilers of Minsk on this high award, I would like to express the certainty that the people of Minsk will continue to carry high the banner of their city, a banner covered with the glory of combat and labor achievements. [applause]

Under the leadership of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the Minsk Gorkom, the 100,000-strong detachment of Minsk communists is constantly perfecting the forms and methods of party work, training splendid cadres, party, administrative, economic, trade union and Komsomol leaders, and is possessing a feeling for the new and capable through their resolving of the tasks set by life and by the period of advanced socialism. This is worthy of a high appraisal, and I wish you great success, dear friends. [applause] I am convinced that the communists of Minsk and Belorussia will make a worthy contribution to implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. [applause]

In the life of your republic there is much that is interesting and much that it would be useful for comrades in other republics to take a closer look at. The initiative, purposefulness and persistence with which questions of economic and social development are being resolved are especially pleasing. A great merit of Belorussia's party organization and its labor collectives is the persistent and high economic growth rates. You successfully fulfilled the Ninth 5-Year Plan, and in the first 2 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan, the volume of industrial production has grown by 16.2 percent as against the plan figure of 13.9 percent. Above-plan production worth R590 million as been manufactured. Well, what can one say? You are working well. Keep it up! [applause]

Notable successes have also been achieved in Belorussia in developing agriculture. There was a time when Belorussian land was considered infertile: 7 or 8 quintals of grain per hectare was virtually the maximum yield. But now what? The average annual yield of graincrops in the Ninth 5-Year Plan amounted to 21.3 quintals, and in the last 2 years it has been 25 quintals per hectare. This is what modern agricultural equipment does; this is what a thrifty and wise attitude to the land means. [applause]

It is important that not only the rural toilers but also all who supply tractors, combines and other machinery and mineral fertilizers to the countryside and who carry out land improvement work, should multiply their efforts in the struggle to further increase agricultural production.

Comrades: We will all have to work very strenuously in 1979 and 1980. In order to fulfill the tasks of the 5-year period as a whole, it is necessary to considerably increase the rates of production and labor productivity and improve many other indexes in the remaining 2 years. Raising production efficiency is a major task put forward by the party. We are mobilizing all collectives to resolve this. This applies fully to you, also. Every possible reinforcement regarding the observance of economy, strengthening financial autonomy at all levels and above all the strict and steadfast observance of plan discipline are of special importance in this connection.

What does observance of plan discipline mean? It means drawing up a plan on time and insuring good coordination and balance of tasks regarding all indexes and branches of the republic's economy. This means the unconditional fulfillment of the plan tasks for all indexes without exception. It is often the case that our plan indexes are treated as if they were divided into main and secondary ones. People strive to fulfill the plan according to the main ones and have a carefree attitude to the allegedly secondary ones. This cannot be tolerated. The plan must be considered to be fulfilled only if the tasks for all indexes have been fulfilled. Observing plan discipline means establishing efficient and daily supervision on progress toward fulfilling plans. It also means strictly calling into account violators of plan discipline. The situation and changes in objective conditions might require the introduction of some corrections to the plan task. This is understandable and unavoidable. But there are corrections made sometimes that are in no way the result of objective need and are designed to make life easier for some of our economic executives. It is as if they legitimize negative deviations from plan indexes. Such amendments to the plan often result in disorganization and idleness by individual workers. As a result the plan loses its mobilizing force and turns into a screen covering up shortcomings in the work. The leaders of the higher organizations, if they make concessions to those who like lightened plans, show lack of principle and flabbiness.

Such juggling with the plan must receive principled party assessment. We do not need dubious kindness at the expense of the state. I am posing this question of observing plan discipline so strongly here not because things are particularly bad in Minsk or in Belorussia; with you, the picture is rather positive. I have been told that at your enterprises, fewer and fewer cases of infringement of plan discipline are seen. This is the result of much party-organization and ideological-educative work by the party organizations. It would be well to consolidate that experience and circulate it widely. [applause] The successes of Belorussia in all economic and social construction work are beyond doubt, but when we rightly assess what has been done, we communists see unsolved questions.

Unfortunately, we cannot but say that in your republic--including Minsk--there are still backward enterprises and construction organizations. At many works and factories of the republic, the yield on capital is growing too slowly. There are now a few cases of overconsumption of metal, raw materials, fuel and electricity. Equipment is not being operated so as to give a good factor of idling-time reduction [koeftitsient smennosti]. The list could be continued: you, of course, know better than I do what enormous reserves [words indistinct] have not been brought into use and what shortcomings you have. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1522 GMT on 25 June in a report on Brezhnev's speech omits the phrase "and what shortcomings you have"]

It is a matter of honor for the party organization to involve all the workers of the town and countryside in the all-round use of these reserves. The CPSU Central Committee rightly hopes that the communists and working people of Belorussia, while maintaining the assured and stable pace of the republic's advance, will be able to successfully fulfill the tasks of the 5-year plan and emerge on new fronts of economic and social progress. [applause]

Comrades, here on Belorussian soil, over which the bells of Khatyn sound like a tragic warning, one feels particularly clearly the importance of the steadfast struggle for peace being conducted by the Soviet Union and the struggle not to permit the outbreak of the conflagration of a fresh world war.

The special UN General Assembly session on disarmament is now coming to an end in New York. It has again confirmed the most profound interest of all of mankind in halting the arms race. The overwhelming majority of UN members have spoken in favor of disarmament. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries put forward a broad, bold and simultaneously realistic program at the session for a full halt to the arms race. These proposals have been at the center of the businesslike discussion at the assembly. The session also showed that the leaders of a number of leading NATO countries, and above all the United States, are clearly unwilling to show a constructive approach to the solving the tasks of disarmament.

What other interpretation can one give to holding the NATO Council session in Washington, where a new long-term arms program was adopted, while exactly the opposite subject--of how to curb the arms race and implement disarmament--was being simultaneously discussed in New York at the special session of the UN General Assembly. Surelt, this position disregards the vital concerns and expectations of peace-loving peoples. The outcome is as follows: The NATO countries make their real policy in Washington and in New York, it turns out, they take part in discussions as a distraction so as not to be subjected to justified criticism and condemnation.

The Peking rulers are acting in unison with this position. It was as if their representative got his rostrums mixed up. He should have delivered his bellicose speech not at the United Nations but at the NATO bloc session. By the way, Peking's line is given a worthy assessment in Washington. Recently, attempts have been made in the United States--and at a high level and quite cynically at that--to play the Chinese card against the USSR. This is a short-sighted and dangerous policy. I hope its authors do not have to bitterly repent [raskayatsya] it.

The General Assembly session is drawing to a close but the ideas and proposals put forward at it will undoubtedly continue to live and will have their influence. The struggle for real measures in the sphere of curbing the arms race and disarmament continues and must be strengthened. [applause]

One of the most important directions in this field is the Vienna talks on the limitation of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. I have frequently had occasion to discuss this problem, and, to tell the truth, I have done so with a heavy heart. Indeed, the 15th round of the talks has begun. They have been going on for nearly 5 years now, but so far there have been no practical results. Yet the question is not a trivial one; it is of the utmost importance for Europe and for the entire international situation. After considering the situation in all its aspects, the socialist countries have taken another important step to get the Vienna talks moving again. Our countries have put forward proposals in Vienna, new wide-ranging and concrete proposals, taking into account the whole considerable experience of those talks.

What is their main feature? First, they are completely clear and precise proposals. They name concrete figures for the Soviet and U.S. forces to be withdrawn in the first stage; and those figures are substantial. The USSR, for its part, is willing to withdraw, in the course of a year, a total of 3 divisions together with their military equipment, including about 1,000 tanks. Secondly, the reduction of NATO and Warsaw Pact armed forces would be carried out in such a way as to preserve their balance, or, as it is called, parity.

As a result of the force reduction of all countries for each of the groupings in central Europe, it is proposed to establish an identical common ceiling. Incidentally, the actual idea of such a ceiling corresponds to what was proposed by the Western countries; although, of course, we firmly believe that none of the participants has the right, hiding behind the backs of others, to evade reduction, or, still less, to increase its armaments at the expense of the others reduction. The socialist countries are proposing to their partners a reasonable and realistic compromise. In putting forward their proposals, they have met the other side even more than half-way. We appeal to the NATO countries: Let us, at last, get down to business. A basis for agreement certainly already exists. Now everything depends upon the political will of the West. The achievement of agreement in Vienna would enable us to go on to discuss other specific questions of European military detente of interest to both sides.

The improved European political climate is one of the most important peaceful gains of the last decade. This was particularly evident during our recent visit to the FRG. There is hardly any European country within which the path of normalization of mutual relations was so strewn with both objective and subjective obstacles, where every step was so complex. Yet today, relations between the USSR and the FRG, without ignoring the negative moments, have become one of the important elements of stability in Europe and detente on the European Continent.

The Soviet Union and France have come a long in the development of relations. Our relations are developing well in all respects with Italy, Switzerland and Austria, [as heard: Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1522 GMT on 25 June, in reporting Brezhnev's speech, lists countries as "Italy, Sweden and Austria"], not to mention our neighbor, friendly Finland.

The visit to the Soviet Union by Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit was a real contribution to the development of peaceful cooperation between the countries that took part in the all-European conference. The talks with him and the signing of the political document on the principles of neighborliness and friendly cooperation between the USSR and Turkey are an important stage in developing our relations on the path marked out by Lenin and Ataturk.

I entirely agree with the words of Federal Chancellor Schmidt recently speaking from the General Assembly rostrum that there is considerably more mutual trust in Europe now than at any time during the past decades.

But this common possession of peace-loving states in Europe must be constantly supported, strengthened and expanded. This is particularly important now that the international situation is again becoming more acute. Is is precisely Europe which can in practice show how it is necessary to coexist, cooperate and work together.

The struggle for lasting peace is the cause not only of governments but also of peoples. Back in the middle of the last century Karl Marx called on the working class to master the secrets of international policy, to actively struggle for peace among the peoples. This idea lives on in the consciousness and deeds of the broad masses of working people and their political vanguard.

The vital interests of the working people of all countries demand that all the good that has been achieved on the world arena in recent years should not be wiped out and that headway should be made toward a really stable peace for all peoples. With the combined efforts of all peace-loving forces, this aim can and, we believe, will be achieved. [applause]

Comrades: The increasingly strong cooperation of the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries has become in our time a very important constituent part of international life. Soviet Belorussia is an active builder of remarkable and firm bridges of friendship, spanning the waters of the Bug and the Soviet Union's borders with other socialist countries. The participation of your enterprises in international socialist integration, your lively friendly ties with Poland's voivodship, Czechoslovakia's regions and the districts of the GDR and Bulgaria and with the other socialist countries, are convincing confirmation of this. [applause]

The flights of international space crews are becoming a brilliant symbol of the new level of cooperation among socialist countries. Recently we feted the first cosmonaut from socialist Czechoslovakia. There are joint flights ahead with representatives of the other socialist countries.

Let us wish the heroes of space great successes. They truly carry the banner of socialism, peace and the friendship of peoples high above the earth. [applause]

Dear comrades: I cordially congratulate you once again, and wish all those present in this hall, all the working people of Minsk and Soviet Belorussia, great creative successes in the struggle for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the targets [applause] the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan. [applause]

In conclusion, dear people of Minsk, I would like to say to you that I feel great satisfaction from this new meeting with your fine town and its remarkable people. [applause]

Permit me now to read out the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on conferring on Minsk the honorary title of Hero-City: [applause]

For outstanding services to the homeland, for the courage and heroism displayed by the working people of the city of Minsk in the struggle against the Hitlerite occupiers and its big role in developing the nationwide partisan movement in Belorussia during the years of the Great Patriotic War and to mark the 30th anniversary of the liberation of the Belorussian SSR from the German fascist invaders, Minsk is awarded the honorary title of Hero-City with the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal. [applause]

Permit me on behalf of the Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to present the city of Minsk with the high award. [applause]

Dear comrades, permit me as a memory of this notable day and as a memory of our meeting to present to you and in your person all the inhabitants of Minsk a commemorative gift, a picture of Red Square. [applause]

It is a picture by the well-known Soviet artist, Comrade Kitayev. The convincing, vivid images of the picture convey the spirit of the unbreakable friendship of the peoples of our country and their loyalty to the ideals of communism and peace on earth. [prolonged stormy applause]

Masherov Praises, Thanks Brezhnev

LD260008Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1455 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Speech by Petr Masherov, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussia Communist Party, at the ceremony in Minsk at which Leonid Brezhnev presented awards to the city of Minsk--live]

[Text] Dear Leonid Ilich; esteemed guests; comrades and friends: All of us present in this hall have witnessed a truly moving and unforgettable event, which will remain forever in the grateful memory of Minsk citizens and all of our people. The Order of Lenin and the Hero's Gold Star have begun to shine on the banner of the capital of Soviet Belorussia as a symbol of the courage and heroism of Soviet people, as an expression of nationwide recognition of the achievement of the working people of Minsk in the years of the Great Patriotic War. [applause] It gives all of us untold joy and inspiration that the Hero City was presented with the motherland's highest award by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, outstanding politician and statesman of our time, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--a man [applause] a man of unshakeable will, the fearless commissar of the Great Patriotic War, who himself passed through its fiery paths from the first trials to the victory parade, who won high prestige and respect among all the honest people by his tireless struggle for the foremost ideals of mankind, for lasting peace and social progress. [applause] The shining, moving and captivatingly heartwarming speech, Dear Leonid Ilich, in which you assessed so highly and generously the services and immortal deeds of the Minsk underground heroes, the Soviet Belorussian partisans and our people's labor achievements after the war fills our hearts with feelings of the greatest appreciation, profoundly aware of the great responsibility for the present day and for the future.

Permit me, dear comrade, to express on behalf of the communists and all the working people of the republic sincere appreciation and heartfelt gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and you personally, dear Leonid Ilich, for such a high assessment of the battle courage of the Minsk people and the combat and labor services of the working class, collective-farm peasantry and intelligentsia of Soviet Belorussia, and for such a great award to the city of Minsk. [applause]

At this joyful hour our hearts and our memory turn to those harsh years when, defending the honor, freedom and independence of the socialist motherland, the Soviet man, born of October and brought up by the party, displayed an unwavering will for victory and showed the world true legendary greatness and steadfastness of spirit, unbounded loyalty to the Leninist banner, to his patriotic and international duty, and to the bright ideals of communism. It would be no exaggeration to say that in the struggle against the perfidious and wicked enemy, which fascism was to the whole world, the most powerful and most secure line of defense, felt in the hearts and minds of Soviet people, rallied into a single invincible force by the political and military command deeds of the great party of Lenin. [applause]

The strength and beauty of the Soviet character, the exceptional valor and the indomitable will for victory of the fighting men, commanders and political cadres of the Soviet Army was described movingly and vividly by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his book "Malaya Zemlya," which, like Leonid Ilich's second book of reminiscences devoted to the postwar rebirth, has become an outstanding event in the Soviet people's sociopolitical and spiritual life, a work of enormous political weight and of a high degree of moral strength, which is of inestimable significance for the education of present and future generations of Soviet people. [applause]

The start of our brilliant victory was born in the thousands of big and small fights, in the heat of war and labor days of the whole country. At the front and at the rear, in partisan detachments and in the underground, men and women, young and old people with unprecedented stancheness and fearlessness were carrying out every hour, day and night, the sacred and patriotic action of smashing the enemy, defending the motherland, their ideals, their way of life--an action which amazed the world which rightly called it an unprecedented action in the historical epics of mass, nationwide heroism by the land of the soviets.

The legendary exploits of the defenders of Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad, Novorossiysk, Kiev, Sevastopol, Kerch, Odessa, Tula and the Brest fortress, and the immortal heroic feats on many other fiery lines of the Great Patriotic War have entered the heroic annals of our country as symbols of unfading soldiery glory and as examples of the highest military art. We are proud of the fact that the unsubdued Soviet Belorussia fought stanchly in this united formation of selfless defenders of socialist civilization. Hundreds of thousands of its sons and daughters poured into the ranks of the Soviet Army; forests, fields and roads bristled with partisan bayonets. Minsk was the menacing ruins of an occupied, but not conquered town flowing with blood but unbroken in the mortal clash with fascism, the town of the warrior and the town of the underground fighter. Minsk fired point blank at the enemy day and night. [applause]

Today, accepting the highest symbols of valor and seeing the second Order of Lenin and the Hero's Gold Star on the Minsk banner--each of us understands well and is aware that these awards were forged and won by the unbending will, courage and fearlessness of the thousands upon thousands of fallen and living heroes, of those who carried on their shoulders the full burden of the struggle against the unbridled forces of fascism, and who went through the fiery trial of war and made their contribution to the sacred cause of defending our socialist motherland. The ardent feeling of boundless gratitude to the glorious Soviet Army, the liberators of Belorussia, and to all peoples of the socialist homeland, and first of all to the Great Russian people, will never be extinguished in the people's hearts for we have again found happiness in living, working and creating in the single, friendly Soviet family, and in looking to tomorrow with dignity and confidence.

The working people of Belorussia [applause] as all Soviet people, have achieved, in the years of postwar development, a truly gigantic ascent to the heights of socioeconomic and spiritual progress. In the policies of the party, in the limitless possibilities offered by socialism, in the fraternal union of the Soviet peoples, they drew and now draw their strength and inspiration for struggle and creation. In all this, and in what our Minsk has become today in the large-scale and dynamic growth of its economic, technical, scientific and spiritual potential, and its wonderful industrial and sociocultural aspect--there is reflected a massive, life-giving strength, (?and the) wholesomeness of the theoretically calculated, politically comprehensively assessed, practical course of our party, in whose formulation and implementation your personal participation, Dear Leonid Ilich, was so great and historically significant. [applause]

(?Everything can be shown in) comparison. There is no more convincing and impressive proof of our headlong upsurge than the fate of peoples, human fate. Little more than half a century ago you, Leonid Ilich, as a young specialist had occasion to work in Belorussia, in Varshanskiy district [uyezd]. You saw what our people had then and how they lived: the need and the (?shortage of food), the wooden plow and the open-field system, kerosene lamps and groups for the elimination of illiteracy--these were the facts of daily life of the Belorussian peasants who were making the first steps toward the socialist restructuring of the countryside.

You, Leonid Ilich, were together with them, the simple, sincere and good people, together with our first communards you shared their concerns and thoughts, you helped them to establish the basis of a new life. [applause]

And now today, you, the universally acknowledged and outstanding leader of our party, the head of the mighty Soviet state, are again on Belorussian soil among the Belorussian people. If we mindfully move outside the walls of this hall and try to cast a united gaze at the transformed expanses of our region, there will be before us in all its grandeur an exciting panorama of a new socialist republic in the striking and mighty blossoming of its creative forces moving toward its 60th anniversary.

The architects of the new life, the party, and the Soviet people, by will and selfless labor have created here a powerful economic and scientific-technial potential; dozens of new towns and the most modern industrial complexes have been constructed; formerly barren land and the Polesye swamps have been turned into fertile cornfields; a highly developed and advanced culture which expresses the spiritual riches, beauty and nobility of communist ideals.

This joyful meeting wih you, dear Ilich, on a new historic plane manifestly symbolizes the enormous, constructive and creative energy that socialism and the Communist Party have awakened in our people and the beneficial opportunities they have opened up for a comprehensive display of the gifts and talents of all the Soviet peoples and of each Soviet man.

In realizing the tasks set by the party, the republic's working class, the kolkhoz farm peasantry and intelligentsia see it as their primary international obligation and their supreme patriotic duty to steadily increase their contribution to the all-union treasury of material and spiritual values and to strengthen the might of our motherland. Their cares and aspirations are now entirely aimed at the complete and most successful fulfillment of the socioeconomic program worked out by the 25th CPSU Congress.

We are infinitely glad that the results achieved on this path and the creative efforts of the town and village workers and of our republic's cadres were so highly assessed in your deeply respected speech, Leonid Ilich. Thank you. [applause] We all experience sincere feelings of heartfelt gratitude for your words, which were so warm, truly touching and moving to the depths of the soul, about the Belorussian people, their labor zeal and spiritual and moral makeup, about our humble experience accumulated at the frontiers of practical implementation of the tasks of the 5-year plan. All this inspires us and very much binds us.

We perceive with full understanding and feelings of great responsibility the exceptionally important questions you raised in your speech and in the converstation that took place today in the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. Those observations made on the shortcomings in our practical activites and the specific directions and recommendations you gave make it possible to see more clearly and to comprehend more deeply the current problems facing us in the socioeconomic development of the Belorussian Republic. And we assure you, Leonid Ilich, that the republic's party organizations will accept you useful instructions and good counsel as militant guidance for action and will make their implementation an object of enterprising and purposeful work by each and everyone.

With renewed energy and in a good, businesslike frame of mind, communists and all our people will toil even more actively in the future to implement the party's plans and the general principle of its economic strategy--the principle of the unswerving raising of efficiency and quality.

We fully realize that what has already been done in the republic on the problem of efficiency and quality should be and must be viewed as merely the beginning, as the first step toward new and more significant indices. We have not yet managed to do everything here as it should be done, nor in the way we would like it done. There are unsolved problems and shortcomings which we are working persistently to eliminate. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, which took place recently and which we informed you of at the time, very strictly, demandingly, objectively and self-critically approached the analysis of progress in fulfilling the tasks of the 5-Year Plan in the spirit of the instructions and recommendations contained in your speeches made during your trip to Siberia and the Far East and also in the speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress.

The congress measures adopted by the plenum envisaging the maximum utilization of the material-technical reserves and possibilities, and the knowledge and experience and all the moral resources of our people, will permit us, come what may, to solve such key problems as the attainment of higher efficiency in public production. In the sphere of agriculture, despite the fact that with us it is geared toward stockbreeding, which the republic will continue to strengthen, we have set and will without fail fulfill the task of raising the level of grain production in the next 2-3 years to 1 ton per capita of population, in other words to bring the gross harvest to 9 million tons. As a result, the republic will be able to go over to fully providing for its livestock with concentrates of its own production.

Dear Leonid Ilich, the hearts of our people have deeply absorbed your words to the effect that it is now necessary to work not simply with discipline and diligence, but to work with a conscience, capably, with results, to work so that others respect you for your labor, and that you should respect yourself.

Following your advice, the republic's party organizations are actively moulding in urban and rural workers a highly conscientious attitude to public duty, a sharp sense of responsibility before the party and the people for the results of their work, and are striving in every way possible to develop and affirm creative principles and an innovative approach to things as the indisputable norm in all sectors, without exception, of economic, management and educational activity.

Our people are full of the ardent desire to go further, to achieve more, to do everything better and to achieve a higher standard of quality. Remembering on this solemn day the heavy and severe hardships of the war years, each of us feels particularly tangibly the happiness and joy of enjoying the great benefits of peace won by the Soviet people at the cost of much blood and unprecedented sacrifices. The working people of Soviet Belorussia, as of the whole country, are deeply grateful to you, Dear Leonid Ilich, for your titanic work toward the prosperity of the socialist homeland, the Soviet Union and for your enormous contribution to the noble cause of strengthening peace on our planet. They rightly associate with your name and work the remarkable victories of the Soviet state in the area of foreign policy and the steady growth of the international prestige and influence of the Soviet Union. [applause]

Comrades, under the Leninist banner, under the leadership of the party, in single formation with the Soviet peoples, Soviet Belorussia advances confidently on the path of the creation of a new society. In our gains and successes are accumulated the results of the combined toil of all Soviet people and the lifegiving fruits of our party's Leninist national policy. The republic's working people are immeasurably proud to belong to the great social and international community, the Soviet people--the people of heroes and fighters. [applause]

Permit me, comrades, on your behalf, on behalf of communists and all the republic working people, to assure the Leninist Central Committee of our party, its Politburo, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR and you personally, dear Leonid Ilich, that the working class, the collective farm peasantry and the intelligentsia of Soviet Belorussia will continue to carry high the banner of the great Lenin, sacredly preserve and carry out the great Leninist behests, and with even greater persistence multiply the might and glory of our socialist fatherland and fight for the complete triumph of communist ideals. [applause]

May the immortal feat of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War live eternally in the affairs and achievements of our Soviet people.

Long live the CPSU, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories. [applause]

Brezhnev Attends Reception, Leaves Minsk

LD252136Y Moscow Domestic Services in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The gorkom and gorispolkom of the Belorussian Communist Party held a reception to mark the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal to Minsk. Present at the reception were Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Defense; and Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

Also present were members and candidate members of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Buro; heads of Minsk; outstanding production workers; people from the scientific and cultural fields; veterans of combat battles for the liberation of Soviet Belorussia and its capital from the German fascist aggressor.

Those assembled were welcomed by Kiselev, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers. A speech was made at the reception by Comrade Ustinov, who warmly and cordially congratulated the people of Minsk, the war veterans and the entire Belorussian people on the award to the Hero City of Minsk of the high awards; the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal. He proposed a toast to the glorious Soviet people--victorious people, to the CPSU and its Central Committee with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, faithful Leninist and fiery warrior for peace, at its head.

Ustinov's speech was received with great interest and applauded by those present.

The reception took place in antomosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today left Minsk for Moscow. Leaving with him were Ustinov, member of the CPSU Centeral Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defence; Aleksandrov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Mogilevets, deputy administrator of the CPSU Central Committee.

Moscow Arrival

LD2611O4Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from Minsk today. He had taken part in the festivities in which the Hero City was awarded the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, arrived with Comrade Brezhnev.

Comrade Brezhnev was welcomed at the station by members of tne CPSU Central Committee Politburo Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Kulakov, Pelshe, Suslov; by candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Chernenko; by members of the CPSU Central Committee Pavlov, Taukanov, Shchelokov; by Tsvigun, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; by Blatov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, by Pavlovskiy, minister of railways; and by Samoteykin, advisor [referent] to the general secretary of thw CPSU Central Committee.

Aleksandrov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and assistant [Pomoshchnik] to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Mogilevets, deputy administrator of the CPSU Central Committee--who accompanied Comrade Brezhnev on his trip--have also returned to Moscow.

GRISHIN DELIVERS OPENING SPEECH IN LECTURE SERIES

LD241320Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A series of lectures devoted to the 75th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party [RSDWP] opened today in Moscow at the central lecture theatre of the All-Union Society for Knowledge. The series of lectures was opened with a speech of introduction by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. He said, in part:

[Grishin recorded] The 75th anniversary of the Second RSDWP Congress is being observed as a potentous landmark in the history of the country and the Leninist party, and in the history of the whole international communist workers movement. The formation of the Bolshevik party at the second congress is highly significant. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said: Developing Marxism creatively, Vladimir Ilich Lenin created the integrated doctrine of the party as the highest form of the revolutionary organization of the working class and its basic weapon in the struggle for power and the construction of a new society. He developed the theoretical, political and organizational bases of such a party and provided the ground for its role as the political and ideological leader of the working class, in the development of its scientific ideology. Lenin built such a party that would be distinguished not only by its idea but also by the indestructible might of its organization. The results of tne Second Congress of the RSDWP later allowed Vladimir Ilich Lenin to say later that it was precisely since 1903 that Bolshevism existed as a current in political thought and as a political party. The gigantic experience of the multifaceted activity of the CPSU in the period of the construction of a developed socialist society is crystallized in the works and speeches of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The study of the history of the party and the victorious path which it has trod, and the theory of Marxism-Leninism, arm the working people with the knowledge of the laws of social development and the laws of the class struggle and (?teach) how to build socialism and communism.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA URGES IMPROVED WORK FOR REMAINDER OF 5-YEAR PLAN

LD2313311Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Working Rhythm of the 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] In 10 days our country will reach the halfway point in the 5-year plan, Industrial workers are approaching this important point with considerable successes in resolving the tasks set by the 25th party congress. The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee letter on lauching socialist competition in 1978 has been welcomed by Soviet people as their combat program. They are responding with shock labor to the appeal to insure from the first days of the year a precise rhythm in work and the fulfillment of the state plans and socialist pledges by every labor collective, rayon, city, oblast, kray and republic.

A good rhythm has been generated. The overall volume of industrial production increased 5.1 percent over the first 5 months compared to the same period last year, which is higher than planned. Output worth R3 billion was sold over and above the target. Many sectors of machine-building, instrument-making, electronics and the gas industry are developing especially dynamically.

Now it is a matter of reinforcing and developing what has been achieved. This is all the more important because the second half of the year will be considerably more strenuous than the first. The startup of new capacities must be accelerated and tens of large-scale industrial projects must be commissioned. Those collectives that do not put off the implementation of targets to the concluding months of the year but continue with every passing day to buildup their tempo, surpassing the production schedules, will be in the lead. A good example is being set by the machine builders of Leningrad, the Ukraine and the Urals who have set about fulfilling orders ahead of schedule for construction sites in Siberia and the Far East. Such reserves can be found in every enterprise. To put them into operation is one of the main concerns of party organizations and all production workers.

Since the start of this year, plan discipline has strengthened appreciably. This has been promoted by the transition to a new assessment of the economic activity of enterprises--an indicator for the volume of output sales with consideration for the fulfillment of targets for contracts and orders has been introduced into statistical accounting. The leading workers are awarded bonuses depending on how fully consumers' orders are fulfilled. In those sectors where the new system is observed unconditionally, the number of lagging collectives has been reduced and the collaboration between partners and subcontracts has been strengthened. Deliveries of mineral fertilizers, many types of machinery, instruments and consumer goods have become more plan-governed.

At the same time some ministries and all-union industrial associations are still slow to reorganize their administrative activity in the light of the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress and are not directing the labor collectives sufficiently toward attaining optimal economic results. The timber industry, where 12 percent of the enterprises failed to cope with the sales plan, continues to work unsatisfactorily. Plans in the electrical engineering industry and heavy and transport, petroleum and chemical and power machine building are lagging in the fulfillment of contract commitments for individual items in the planned range. [paragraph continues]

This leads to missed deadlines for commissioning new capacities, and holds up the modernization of existing shops. To organize production leadership properly in all components, to intensify operational control over the on-schedule delivery of ordered output and to make strictly answerable those who violate plan and contract discipline is the direct duty of the ministries and departments.

The orientation toward final national economic results is giving rise to new forms of socialist competition. The mass development of the patriotic "Workers' Baton" and "Not a Single Laggard!" movements helps to assert a precise working rhythm. The initiative of the leading collectives which advanced the slogan "All Orders on Time!" deserves solicitous attention and businesslike support from the party and trade union organizations. This principle is being followed by many plants and associations in Moscow, Belorussia and Sverdlovskaya and Chelyabinskaya oblasts.

The 5-year plan work rate depends on the concerted efforts of working people in all sectors of the national economy. Surpassing the targets for increasing labor productivity, motor vehicle construction workers have produced more than 5,000 additional vehicles in 5 months and extraction workers have produced about 2 billion cubic meters of gas over and above the plan. However, instances of another kind also exist. Miners are failing to insure that additional targets for coal production are met. Certain enterprises and associations are failing to meet the target for improving labor productivity. Railroad workers are failing to ship freight on schedule. The intensive plans for the 5-year plan demand constant attention to achieving the highest productivity, which means that it is necessary to persistently introduce modern equipment, technology and advanced labor organization and to encourage a creative and innovative attitude toward work.

Meeting the plan for the volume of manufactured output is only half of what is needed for success. It is important for articles to be of good quality, reliable in operation and convenient to maintain. Introducing a comprehensive system of quality control and increasing the proportion of top quality output in the total volume of output produced is a matter of honor for every production collective. And this can only be achieved in enterprises where work takes place without stoppages and without haste.

Moreover, in insuring the smooth production of output it is necessary to purposefully resolve long-term tasks. Right now, at the height of the summer, is the time to prepare for work in the fall period. Laying a firm basis for future successes means repairing production premises, communications and roads on schedule, augmenting fuel stocks and creating a reserve of raw and finished materials.

At the midpoint of the 5-year plan party organizations are called upon to take care that the performance of all enterprises is analyzed in depth and that lessons are drawn for the remainder of the period. The main task is to mobilize new resources and elaborate specific measures in every collective for the extensive introduction of advanced experience and to help the laggards. It is the duty of communists to lead the competition to reach the high targets of the third year of the 5-year plan.

A confident working rhythm is the consistent implementation of the socioeconomic program adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

MOSCOW RADIO AGRICULTURAL REPORTS FOR 21-23 JUN

LD240738 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0200 GMT on 21 June reports that in Uzbekistan grain has been harvested from 25 percent of the area sown in the republic so far, with yields of 40-50 quintals per hectare. This is a considerably higher yeild than last year, the radio says. At 1200 GMT the radio says that grain crops have been cut on over 250,000 hectares in Uzbekistan. The same report adds that about 3,500 combines are engaged in harvesting in the republic.

At 0500 GMT on 22 June Moscow radio reports that 110,000 hectares of winter grain crops have already been harvested in Azerbaijan. In a live correspondent's report from Baku carried by Moscow radio at 1100 GMT it is reported that the Azerbaijan winter barley harvest this year is even higher than in the record year of 1976, when it was over 1 million tons. The correspondent also reports that there are over 2,500 combines at work in the fields of the republic.

In another live correspondent's report from Smolenskaya Oblast carried at 1100 GMT, the correspondent says that the grain harvest there is still a long way off and that the bad weather has also delayed haymaking by almost 2 weeks. The same 1100 GMT broadcast also carries a live correspondent's report from Volgogradskaya Oblast saying that there have been only a few sunny days lately, and that rain clouds are back again. The correspondent says that farms in the oblast have begun a general survey of grain crop readiness for harvest.

The 1100 GMT broadcast then carries a short talk by agronomist Zabaznyy in which he summarizes the results of field work so far. He says that the country's farms have sown spring crops on almost 150 million hectares, including more than 94 million hectares of grain crops. He says that crops are in generally good condition everywhere, and that winter crops are excellent in many regions. Unfavorable weather conditions have hindered fodder procurement, but by today grasses have been cut on 1 million hectares, and 1 million tons of haylage and hundreds of thousands of tons of grass meal have been procured, he says.

Reporting on preparations for harvesting in Belorussia, the radio says at 0700 GMT on 23 June that 95 percent (a total of about 28,000) of the republic's combine harvesters have already been overhauled. At 1600 GMT the radio carries a report on fodder procurement in Belorussia which says that so far machine operators have laid in 1 million tons of haylage, 500,000 tons of silage, and 30,000 tons of vitaminized grass meal.

SNOW, THUNDERSTORMS, FLOODING, DAMAGED CROPS IN ARMENIA

LD241225Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Yerevan--During the past 4 days a sharp drop in temperature, unusual for summers in the south, suddenly occurred in the mountains and foothills of Armenia. Snowfalls and thunderstorms began. In some northern parts of the republic the amount of rain almost reached the monthly norm and exceeded the 24-hour maximum rainfalls recorded over a period of many years. In the area of the Sevan Lake basin the rivers overflowed their banks and damaged crops. A republican commission was formed to eliminate the natural disaster's consequences.

Our correspondent was told by Armenian SSR Minister of Agriculture Tardzhumanyan that heads of rayon organizations and also collective farm and state farm workers had adopted timely measures against the disaster.

HARVEST PREPARATION DELAYS IN CHELYABINSKAYA OBLAST

LD231109Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 June 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Correspondent G. Shcherbina report: "Not To Let Time Slip By"]

[Excerpt] Chelyabinskaya Oblast--The farmers of Chelyabinskaya Oblast are to gather a cereal harvest on an area of 2 million hectares and sell to the state at least 1.45 million tons of grain, 139,000 tons of vegetables and 152,000 tons of potatoes.

But how is the preparation for the 1978 harvest being carried out in practice? Some 94.2 percent of the tractors, including those in harvesting and transportation complexes, as well as 77 percent of the grain combine harvesters have already been made ready on the oblast's farms. Active preparation of other agricultural equipment for the major busy period is also underway, including the preparation of tractor attachments, mowing machines, rakes and silage harvesting combines. The rural workers are also being given tangible assistance by the collectives of industrial enterprises. Some 250 arc welding sets, and caravans in which machine operators can live when out on the fields, will be supplied for the technical servicing of harvesting and transportation complexes.

Although many farms in Chebarkulskiy, Varnenskiy, Uyskiy and other rayons are now ready to join in the harvest, it is, unfortunately, easy to perceive behind the favorable indicators of the oblast as a whole certain blunders too. The farms of Bredinskiy, Chesmenskiy, Uvelskiy and Katav-Ivanovskiy Rayons are unjustifiably slow in preparing for the harvest--only 25-65 percent of the grain combines and even fewer of the silage combines have been repaired there. A large amount of other equipment and means of transportation is not ready either. One would like to believe that the seminar held in Varnenskiy Rayon will benefit the leaders of the farms and rayons lagging behind in preparations for the busy harvesting period. There was much at that seminar that was instructive for organizing the work of harvesting and transportation complexes at the final stage of the harvest struggle. The utilization of progressive experience on every farm is the task now facing the oblast's farmers.

FARMS URGED TO COMBAT BAD WEATHER, DELAYS

LD231539Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Unattributed agricultural review: "Summer Field Complex"]

[Text] Many people are naturally concerned about the current weather. In the Moscow region the lush greenery is overhung with extensive and autumnal rain clouds, while there is also a violent cold wind and rainfall so that you would not know what month it is. In the northwest the white nights appear through drizzle. A correspondent telephones from Kiev to say that there, as here, the rain is literally pouring down. In the Kuban they complain that sometimes there is rain, sometimes sunshine, and that surely they cannot be frustrated again by the weather, as in previous years.... In north Kazakhstan though they are content--the rain came at just the right time for the grain crops.

But, to coin a phrase, the weather is the weather and work is work.... There is much work in the fields in June. The farmers of Azerbaijan have followed the Central Asian machine operators in beginning the harvesting work. Reports from IZVESTIYA and TASS correspondents have just been received. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Crimea have begun to harvest barley. There are prospects of a good harvest.

The grain crops are gratifying in many other oblasts in the Ukraine. But difficulties are foreseen with the harvesting work--the long spring has put back harvesting schedules, while in the harvesting work there in general is rarely concluded without the appearance of rain. That is why everybody everywhere expects to work under bad conditions using the Ipatovskiy Rayon technique. Local soviet and economic organs are paying special attention to the "rear areas" of the harvesting which in the past have sometimes interrupted the smooth rhythm of the harvesting production line. This year 8,700 mobile repair shops and 4,700 vehicle fitters have been prepared.

Grain workers from the southern valleys of the Kuban are starting harvesting work on winter barley. This is regarded there as a rehearsal for harvesting the wheat, which occupies more than 1.5 million hectares. About 800 harvesting and transport units in Krasnodarskiy Kray will participate in the harvesting using the method of the Ipatovskiy farmers.

The first days of the harvest are the first lessons. Those who analyze them thoughtfully and self-critically are acting correctly. In Uzbekistan, for example, where farms have adopted high pledges on the production and sale of grain to the state and most farms have prepared pretty well for the harvest, some oblasts are slow to develop the harvest. In some farms not all the harvesting equipment is operating and its productivity is low. In Samarkandskaya Oblast, for example, by mid-June only 345 of the 1,071 combines were out in the fields. The main reason is the low standard of equipment preparation.

IZVESTIYA's mail shows that similar situations may occur in certain other areas of the country that are on the point of beginning the mass harvest or will be starting somewhat later. As before, the repair of combines and other equipment is delayed in some places because of the shortage of spare parts. According to statisticians, the percentage of unready machinery is small. But in view of the fact that the quality of the repairs is sometimes poor, kolkhozes and sovkhozes may lose valuable time because of stoppages. Therefore republican and local organs must insure the continuous operation of equipment and, above all, organize good servicing directly in the fields.

The last preparations for the harvest are being made in the southern granaries. The "green harvest" is already underway alongside the fields of ripening grain. At the moment the rate of procurement of hay, cured hay and grass meal is lower than last year. The weather has had a hand in this, of course: The grass was slow to ripen and the rain is hampering the haymaking. In these conditions it is necessary to insure that all equipment is in motion and operating with high productivity. This has been done, in particular, in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kazakhstan, which have procured more fodder than at this time last year.

In areas where there is occasional rainfall--the Non-Chernozem Zone, Belorussia, the Baltic--experienced farmers have their units for the manufacture of vitamin meal and active hay ventilation working at full capacity. And, on the other hand, specialists believe that those who are waiting for the grass to grow more are now the losers. For delaying the first cut of grass, first, lowers fodder quality and, second, leaves little time to obtain the following cuts and the aftergrowth. Moreover, the person who harvests grass earlier has the opportunity to make full use of the potential for repeat sowings.

Crop tending is yet another important job in the summer field complex. Here too weather conditions are having an effect. The lack of warmth in a number of places--the Central Chernozem Zone and certain oblasts of the Ukraine and Belorussia--has retarded the crop development. There is a danger that they will be oppressed by weeds. It is now important to bring into play all mechanized facilities for crop tending and, where necessary, to carry out manual hoeing in sugar beet and sunflower rows.

In general, specialists and middle-level cadres have a thorough knowledge of crop-tending recommendations. Nevertheless, newspaper is receiving signals that in some places these recommendations are not being fulfilled or are late in being implemented. Thus Odesskaya, Sumskaya and Chernigovskaya oblasts in the Ukraine have obviously lagged in forming the proper density in the corn crop, and sugar beet plantations are not in the best of conditions in a number of rayons of Kurskaya, Tambovskaya and Gorkovskaya oblasts of the RSFSR. Time is pressing for the farmers. A "green conflagration" [zelenyy pozhar] must not be allowed to break out. There are sufficient means of combating it on farms, and efficient and skillful use of them must be made.

We are in the last 10 days of June. It is a busy time for farmers. And the main task now is to carry out all the work as a complex, omitting nothing, making highly productive use of equipment and mobilizing people into shock labor.

SOLOMENTSEV ENDS VISIT TO PSKOVSKAYA OBLAST

LD231519Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 78 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Visit to Pskovskaya Oblast"]

[Text] Pskov, 21 Jun--M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, left here for Moscow today. He has familiarized himself with the progress of implementing the program for transforming the Non-Chernozem areas.

M.S. Solomentsev visited land reclamation sites in the oblast, the Bezhanitskiy interfarm association for fodder production, and a number of sovkhozes and kolkhozes. In talks with party and economic leaders, land reclamation workers and cropgrowers, he stressed the need to concentrate efforts on raising soil fertility, improving crop-growing, and developing fodder production in every way. During the trip great attention was devoted to problems of rural sociocultural development and housing construction.

M.S. Solomentsev met with the party and economic aktiv of the oblast.

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